Volume 159 No. 17

Oil Paint and Drug Reporter

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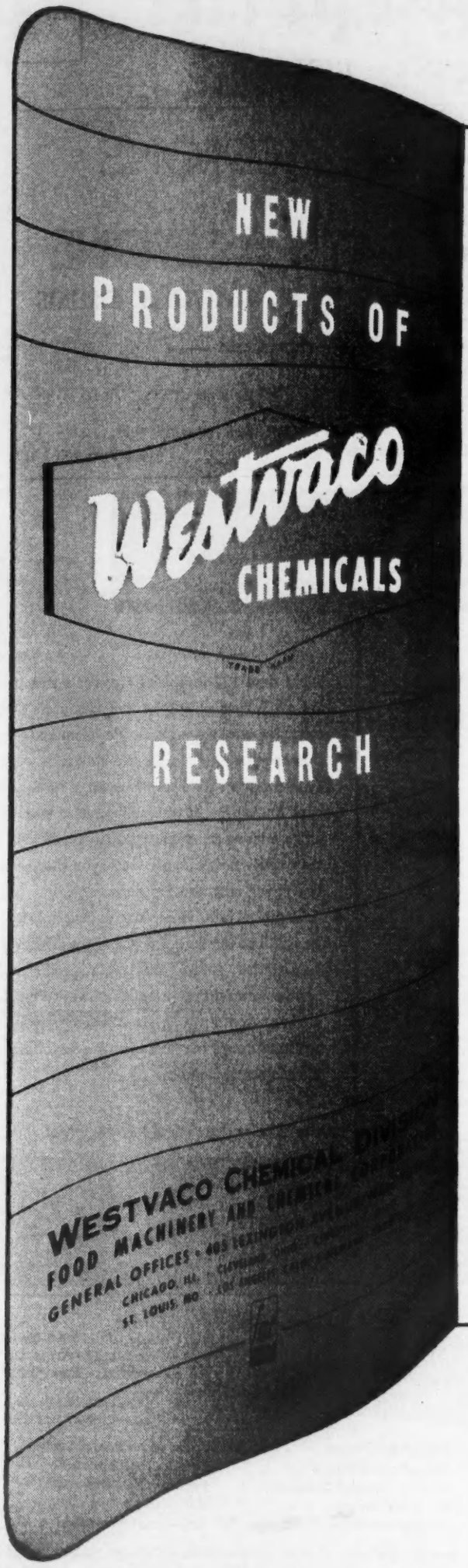
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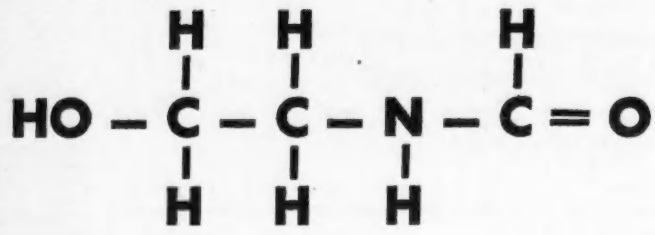

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 159 No. 17 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | April 23, 1951

PAD Given Authority Over Petrochemicals

Authority over the production and distribution of a limited group of chemicals of petroleum and gas origin was transferred to the National Production Authority from the Petroleum Administration for Defense April 18. In most instances the products involved are produced both by the petroleum industry and by other industries and NPA already has responsibility for the products of the other industries. Therefore, the realignment of responsibilities brought about by the delegation is expected to simplify defense organization, prevent unnecessary duplication, and make it easier for industry to deal with the government.

Products with respect to which authority over both production and distribution is delegated to NPA are:—Carbon black, including channel black and furnace black; ammonia; butyl rubber (copolymer of isobutylene and isoprene), S type rubbers (copolymers of butadiene and styrene), N type rubbers (copolymers of acrylonitrile and butadiene), and polybutadiene rubbers.

PAD Production Control Only

With respect to the following products, PAD retains controls over production, but transfers controls over distribution to NPA:—Polymers of isobutylenes having a molecular weight of 10,000 and higher and free of other substances; naphthenic acid and naphthenates, copper and other metallic; chemical grade aromatics, except mixed cuts used for fuels or solvents, such as benzene, toluene, xylene, ethyl benzene, styrene, and other purified aromatics; oxygenated compounds, such as alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, and organic acids; phenols and phenolic compounds; insecticides, fungicides and herbicides; white oil petroleum and other oils used for medicinal, pharmaceutical and cosmetic purposes; special waxes and polishes (excludes paraffin waxes or microcrystalline waxes); detergents, excluding sulphonates, and plastics such as polythene.

Export Curb Extension Voted

A two-year extension of the export control act was voted by the house April 17. The bill, H. J. Res. 197, now goes to the senate for approval. Under existing law, the present system of licensing exports by the Office of International Trade, would come to an end next June 30, unless the law is continued.

Copper Import Tax Measure Up to Senate

The senate finance committee on April 17 reported the house-approved copper import tax suspension bill to the senate for passage with an amendment to terminate the tax suspension at the end of the present emergency, if it comes before February 15, 1953.

As the bill (H. R. 3336) passed the house over a week ago, it provided that the two-cents per pound import tax on copper, except copper sulphate, shall be suspended until February 15, 1953. The senate committee added the clause (or at the end of the present national emergency, which ever is earlier.") The proviso was retained in the bill that should the price of copper fall below 24 cents for a month, the Tariff Commission shall advise the President, who shall terminate the suspension.

Sherman Act Violators May Get Stiffer Fines

The house voted its approval April 17 of H. R. 2401 to increase the penalty for violations of the Sherman act from $5,000 for each offense to $50,000 for each offense. The bill makes no change in the jail sentence for violators, which remains at one year.

The bill is identical with one that passed the house last August but failed of action in the senate. The measure has the support of the Department of Justice. In its report on the bill to the house, the judiciary committee has urged the courts to impose jail sentences along with monetary fines on violators of the Sherman act.

Napalm on Positive List

The following chemicals have been added to the positive list of commodities requiring validated licenses for exportation to all destinations in country groups R and O by the Office of International Trade, effective April 24:—Napalm; metallic naphthenates; mixtures of chemicals containing metallic naphthenates; naphthenic acid; naphthenic acid salts, and mixtures containing such salts.

Agricultural Products Allocation Jurisdiction Agreement Reached

An agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce defining the allocation and priority responsibilities of each with respect to foods which have industrial uses has been reached between the two agencies, it was disclosed in a memorandum filed with the *Federal Register* April 19.

The purpose of the agreement is to eliminate some of the uncertainty facing industry consumers of products in the food field as to the source of the control that will be exercised over these products, and to reduce the prospects of having to report to two agencies on the same subject. It was emphasized, however, that the agreement is not final and relationships and connection with particular functions and with particular commodities may have to be amplified later.

Commodities which are the responsibilities of Agriculture until they enter any manufacturing process which results in their being neither food nor agricultural commodities or products (some examples of which are set forth in parenthesis) were listed as follows:—

Egg products (shampoos, products resulting in printing, pharmaceuticals).

Fats and oils (paints, soap, varnishes, lacquers, printer's ink, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals).

Grain and grain products, including dextrin, corn syrups, grain sugars, lactic acid, glutin and low-grade wheat flour (textiles, adhesives, leather, core binders, pharmaceuticals, nonbeverage alcohols).

Spices (cosmetics).

Starches (adhesives, asbestos, textiles, explosives).

Sugars (insecticides, plasticizing agents, adhesives).

Tartaric acid (products used in photography, dyeing, textile printing).

Under Divided Responsibility

Commodities with specifically designated points of division of responsibility were shown as follows:—

Cotton lint and linters, hemp and flax fiber. To be a responsibility of Agriculture until opening the bale for the purpose of processing in the mill in which it is opened.

Skim milk for casein. To be a responsibility of Agriculture until it enters the precipitation process for manufacturing casein.

Commodities which are the sole responsibility of the designated agency are:—

Ice. To be a responsibility of Agriculture.

Naval stores. To be a responsibility of Commerce subject to prior consultation with Agriculture, provided that Agriculture has the responsibility for production of gum naval stores through the first processing of the gum.

Miscellaneous commodities. Hides and leather, hair and bristles, feathers, soap, detergents, beeswax, pharmaceuticals (including medicines and vitamins), acetic acid, chemical leavening

—Continued on page 78

Chemical Industry Potential Being Surveyed by NPA

The National Production Authority is conducting a survey of the chemical industry to measure the nation's potential for meeting defense and civilian requirements. The survey's three-fold purpose is to determine:—

1. Production capacity of the chemical industry.

2. What raw materials and how much of each are needed in this production.

3. The end-uses of the chemicals; specifically, what products are being manufactured through the use of chemicals and how much is used for each.

More than 100 chemical producers are being asked to report on their production capacity, the raw materials they use and the uses to which the chemicals are put by purchasers.

Chemicals being surveyed now include anilin oil, benzene hexachloride, bichromate of soda, calcium carbide, carbon tetrachloride, chrome oxide, DDT, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen peroxide, maleic anhydride, metallic sodium, methanol, methyl chloride, phthalic anhydride, phenol, styrene, vinyl acetate, zinc chloride, ethyl alcohol, ethlyeneglycol and butyl alcohol. NPA said producers of several dozen other chemicals will be included in the survey later.

The survey, NPA said, is not meant as a basis for allocation but to give the agency a working picture of the industry. It is not a continuing survey requiring periodic reports, and chemical producers need not make a report except upon receipt of a survey questionnaire, NPA stated.

US Narrows List Of MRO Products

Certain scarce materials have been removed from the list of products which business firms, institutions and government agencies obtain by using a defense order rating (DO-97) for maintenance, repair and operating supplies, the National Production Authority announced April 16.

The action, taken in an amendment to NPA regulation 4, excludes from application of DO-97 ratings the following materials:—Chemicals (i.e., all basic, organic and inorganic chemicals, their intermediates and derivatives other than compounded end-products not customarily sold as chemicals); nylon fiber and yarn; packaging materials and containers; paper and paper products; paperboard and paperboard products; paint, lacquer and varnish; products covered in M-47 (durable goods); rubber tires and tubes (already regulated under M-2); photographic film; rails; tie plates; track spikes; splice bars; rail joints; frogs, and switches.

CCC Sales Put Under Special Price Directive

The Commodity Credit Corporation was authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization April 19 to sell commodities at prices equal to the higher of (1) the highest price a purchaser could pay to any of his usual suppliers under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, or (2) the minimum sale price authorized by section 407 of the agricultural adjustment act of 1949 or by section 112 (e) of the foreign assistance act of 1948. The action was taken in amendment No. 1 to SR-14, G CPR, effective today.

Naval Stores Meeting Friday

The Office of Price Stabilization has invited representatives of the gum naval stores industry to Washington for a conference April 27 to discuss pricing problems in the industry and the possible need for a special price ceiling regulation.

Tanning Materials Placed Under Distribution Curbs

Steps to guard dwindling supplies of tanning materials of vegetable origin were taken April 16 in order M-57 by the National Production Authority. Under the action, processors will be permitted to use vegetable tanning materials only in the processing of leather and the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, tannic, gallic or pyrogallic acid and water treatment materials, unless other usage is specifically authorized by NPA.

Use of quebracho by oil or gas well drillers was restricted, effective April 1, to 60 percent by weight of average quarterly use during the first six months of 1950. A period for changing to substitutes is contained in a provision permitting drillers to use quebracho that was in inventory or in transit before issuance of the order. The action also provides that no supplier may increase the proportion of chestnut extract in any tanning blend, for resale, above the proportion he maintained during the first six months of 1950.

Nitrogen Contracts Awarded

Contracts were awarded to two bidders by the General Services Administration, under the bid opening April 4, for supplying approximately 10,000 metric tons of nitrogen for shipment to China under the ECA program. The successful bidders were H. J. Baker & Bro., 2,050 metric tons of calcium-ammonium nitrate with a 25 percent nitrogen content at $248.78 per ton, and the Comptoci Belge De L'Azote, 5,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate with a 21 percent nitrogen content at $252.40 a ton, and 5,000 metric tons of calcium-ammonium nitrate with a nitrogen content of 20.5 percent at $243.90 per ton.

Price Trend Gains Fractionally

Attention of the chemical industry was focused last week on the forthcoming manufacturers' price rollback order, issuance of which is expected in Washington momentarily. Pending release of the order, suppliers of chemicals, oils and drugs seemed disinclined to change prices and such changes were small in number. The overall index climbed 0.4 point and was 23.8 points above that of this time last year.

Demand for heavy chemicals relaxed to some extent and the market assumed a more tranquil position. Although government buying of specialties has been heavy, the trade has not been unduly affected by the impact. Producers' stocks of most products are short but backlogs have been reduced and, in the case of many important chemicals, such as soda ash, shipments have been made on schedule. Pricewise, an RFC cut in metallic tin was immediately reflected in the tin salts. Quicksilver was reduced due to slackening demand.

Menthol underwent another price reduction and castor beans were sold at lower levels. Milk powder was advanced. Alcohol, glycerin and sulpha drugs remained in short supply and there was some difficulty in meeting the demand for antibiotics. There has been little or no evidence of any relaxation of demand for the major organic chemicals, such as being experienced in the basic inorganic chemical markets.

Occasional indications of slight easing in demand for some coaltar chemicals continued to be seen. There were no price changes, producers apparently awaiting the rollback order. Technical egg albumen and egg yolk and quebracho extract all were advanced. These increases gave the most weight to the slight change in the overall index number. There were no changes among the agricultural chemicals. The shortage of sulphur has resulted in a cut in production of ammonium sulphate, forcing suppliers to ship from current output. There are no first hand inventories and shipments are about three weeks behind.

Demand for oils and fats remained quiet and the market was easy. Corn oil was available below ceiling and coconut oil was lower, reflecting a decrease in copra price. Grease oils and acidless tallow oil were reduced. Peanut oil was advanced slightly. There was no change in the supply and demand position of most materials in the protective coatings market; the only price change was an advance in Argentine casein.

Little activity was reported in the botanicals market. Ginger was advanced; reductions in seeds and spices outweighed increases. Dealers in essential oils and aromatic chemicals also played a waiting game, hoping that foreign shippers would be forced to lower prices in order to sell in the American market.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 20, 1951	Apr. 13, 1951	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
154.8	154.2	121.1	121.0

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9

Sulphuric Acid M-45 Allocation In Force; Directed at Far West

The allocation order for sulphuric acid, placing this material under the provision of M-45 and subject to distribution control of the National Production Authority was issued by the agency April 18. As reported in OPD April 9 specific authority to deliver or use sulphuric acid is required only in the eleven far western states, although suppliers in other sections of the country must report their deliveries in advance to NPA monthly. The allocation program begins June 1.

The order covers all grades, strengths, and qualities of sulphuric acid, both virgin and fortified, and includes oleum and recovered or spent sulphuric acid. Persons who produce sulphuric acid for their own use are defined as suppliers and are covered by the order as well as those who purchase the acid for redelivery with or without concentration or refinement, and those who purchase the acid for their own use and redelivers recovered or spent acid.

Sulphuric acid is made subject to NPA order M-45, the general chemicals allocation order, as an appendix B material, under schedule 3 of the order. The allocation period is the calendar month. Beginning immediately, persons purchasing sulphuric acid for delivery after June 1 must certify to their suppliers of the uses to be made of the acid. Suppliers must file applications with NPA on form NPAF-47 showing the amounts they propose to deliver during the month and the use to be made of the acid according to the certificates of their customers. These applications must be filed by the tenth of the month preceding the month of delivery, except that in the case of June allocations, the filing date in May 5.

Western States Concerned

No deliveries of sulphuric acid can be made, nor can any sulphuric acid be used after June 1 in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Navada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, without specific authorization first having been obtained from NPA. Suppliers in other states may make deliveries without specific authorization, but only if their customers have filed a cer-

—Continued on page 40

Chemicals in Foods Probe Hears Defense of DDT

Claims that the continued ingestion of minute quantities of DDT by humans in foods and that the use of chemicals in fertilizers are responsible for some of the chronic ailments of people were denied last week by witnesses from the Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture testifying before the Delaney committee investigating the use of chemicals in foods.

The department also reported to the committee on some of the research work being carried on relative to the use of estrogenic and antibiotic products in the feeding and breeding of livestock and poultry. Theodore C. Byerly, in charge of the animal husbandry division, testified that the use of diethylstilbestrol in poultry "has supplied consumers with poultry meat of improved quality." With respect to the addition of antibiotics to feeds, he said that the department knows of no evidence that these products are accumulated in the tissues of animals ingesting them.

Testimony on some of the charges that have been leveled against DDT was given to the committee by Dr. Wayland J. Hayes, of the toxicology section of the PHS, who with Dr. Paul Neal, chief of the section, has been carrying extensive experiments and research on the toxicity of this chemical to humans.

No Proof of DDT Poisoning

Dr. Hayes told of heavy doses of DDT given in human tests and exposure to DDT sprays ten times the normal strength which had produced no injury. It has been agreed, he said, that from 2.5 milligrams of DDT can be ingested daily without ill effect. Reports that persons have been poisoned from contact with DDT have proved erroneous in every instance, he declared.

Kenneth C. Beeson, director of the plant, soil and nutrition laboratory of the Agricultural Research Administration, defended the use of chemical fertilizers. Instead of producing ill effects, he said that "it is becoming evident that a planned, balanced fertilizer program must be followed to obtain the highest nutritive quality in food and feed crops."

Air Reduction to Build Liquid Oxygen Facilities

An application of Air Reduction Corporation for a certificate of necessity permitting the fast tax amortization of new facilities for production of liquid oxygen was approved last December 21. The application was among a list of 288 certificates approved by the National Security Resources Board between October 30, 1950, and January 25, 1951, and made public by the Defense Production Administration April 18.

The listing showed that the new facilities will cost $562,125 of which 80 percent was certified as eligible for fast tax amortization. A certificate also was approved for the Union Oil Company of California on January 11 for new facilities costing $135,000 for the production of aviation gasoline. One hundred percent of the cost was certified by NSRB as eligible for fast tax amortization.

Celanese Corp. to Build New Plant in Pampa, Tex.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced plans for the construction of a new chemical plant at Pampa, Tex., in the Panhandle area. The materials to be produced are used in the manufacture of yarns and plastics, synthetic rubber, explosives, pharmaceuticals and other industries.

Erection of the plant is calculated to serve a dual purpose, according to Harold Blancke, president of Celanese. It will not only provide an additional source of the raw materials necessary to meet the increasing demand of the company's products, he said, but will also broaden the supply of chemicals for an accelerated defense program. Output of the plant will supplement the chemical producing activities of Celanese at Bishop, Tex., he added.

Sulphur Industry Reported Split on Allocation System

The sulphur producing industry was disclosed April 19 by the National Production Authority to be divided on the advisability of allocating sulphur.

At a meeting of the native sulphur industry advisory committee with NPA officials, two of the four industry representatives recommended government allocation. A third said that he felt that informal direction by government would be more satisfactory than outright allocation while the fourth said that he would like to see detailed allocation plans before making his recommendations. A decision on allocation of sulphur will be held up by NPA until further meetings with the advisory committee.

Glidden Co. to Increase Linseed Oil Production

Production of linseed oil at the Glidden Company's Buena Park, Calif., vegetable oil plant will be sharply increased by the installation of a new type $250,000 extraction plant, Dwight P. Joyce, president, has announced. By the installation of this new process, the Buena Park plant will be able to use the equipment for various oil bearing seeds. Another advantage is that the new process is an outdoor operation, a great factor of safety. W. W. Stephens, a veteran of more than twenty years service with Glidden, is manager of the Buena Park operation.

Monsanto Now Making Three New Sulphones

Three new sulphones are being produced in research quantities by the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass. The new products, added to a line of related chemicals now commercially available, are bis-(p-chlorophenyl) sulphone, bis-(3-amino-4-hydroxyphenyl) sulphone, and bis-(4-chloro-3-nitrophenyl) sulphone.

Alcoa Appoints Executive Committee Head, President

Roy A. Hunt, president of Aluminum Company of America since 1928, has been named chairman of the executive committee, and I. W. Wilson, senior vice-president, has been made president.

Chemicals Price Chief

Thomas H. McCormack, director of sales for the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., since 1944, has been appointed director of the rubber, chemicals and drugs division of the Office of Price Stabilization. Mr. McCormack joined the Grasselli Chemical Company in 1920, and continued his service with Grasselli when it became a department of duPont in 1936.

Army Ammonia Plant Up for Lease on Bids

The Department of the Army announced last week that the Morgantown ordnance works, Morgantown, W. Va., one of the country's largest facilities for the production of synthetic ammonia, is available for leasing and invitations are now going out to private firms for bids to make use of the facilities.

The project is being offered on three different bases:—for lease of the entire plant, for lease of the plant without the coke ovens, or for lease of the coke ovens alone. Bids are to be opened June 17, with determination of the successful bidder to be made June 25. The plant is now maintained on a standby basis, except for its coke ovens, which are under lease to the Sharon Steel Corporation, whose five-year lease on the ovens will expire June 30.

E.A. Ravenscroft Elected Vice-President by Abbott

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has elected Edward A. Ravenscroft, director of engineering, a vice-president of the concern. Mr. Ravenscroft, who came to Abbott in 1929 as an engineer, has been on the company's board since 1944. Herbert S. Wilkinson, director of sales, has been elected to the board of directors to fill a vacancy created by the retirement of Alfred W. Bays, secretary and general counsel.

Minnesota Mining Announces $6,500,000 Expansion Plan

Details of a $6,500,000 plant expansion program have been announced by officials of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. Most of the projects, located in ten cities and eight states, are already under way. Work on the others is due to begin shortly.

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Ceramic manufacturers—Mexico.

Chemical importers, dealers—Venezuela; Angola.

Feedstuff importers, dealers, manufacturers, exporters—Mexico.

Flavoring extract manufacturers—Colombia.

Hospitals—Portuguese East Africa; Honduras.

Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—Mexico; Venezuela.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Guatemala; Ceylon.

Plastic material manufacturers, molders, laminators, etc.—Uruguay.

Spice exporters—Mexico.

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Trade Pact Results May 9

Results of the third round of tariff-cutting talks held at Torquay, England, between the United States and the signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade have been tentatively scheduled for announcement May 9. The negotiations have been under way since last September 28, and have now been completed and the new agreements are being signed by the participating countries.

Oil Chemists Announce Annual Meeting Plans

The American Oil Chemists' Society will hold its forty-second annual meeting May 1 to 3 at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La. J. R. Mays, jr., society president, will preside at the opening session during the presentation of reports of officers and committtee chairmen. A total of twenty-eight technical papers will be presented, as follows:—

"Commercial Aspects of Decolorizing Fatty Oils with Adsorbents," A. D. Rich, Filtrol corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Surface Film Characteristics," D. B. Merker and B. F. Daubert, University of Pittsburgh.

"Re-Refining of Cottonseed Oil at High Rates of Shear," J. R. Kroonen, R. O. Feuge, and K. S. Markley, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

"How to Make Better Oil in New or Existing Deodorizers," F. B. White, Foster Wheeler corporation, New York.

"A Comparative Evaluation of Several Antioxidants for Cottonseed Oil," N. R. Moore and W. G. Bickford, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

"Preparation of a Relatively Antioxidant-Free Vegetable Oil," G. S. Fisher and W. G. Bickford, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

"Some Recent Advances in Protective Coating Chemistry: Fatty Acids, Polymerization, End Products," Harold Wittcoff, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

"A Comparison of Several Methods for Determination of Non-Oil Constituents of Raw Linseed Oil," J. N. Shaw, J. W. Garrett, and S. O. Sorensen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Modification of Vegetable Oils—XII: Plasticity of Some Aceto Derivatives of Monostearin," R. O. Feuge and E. J. Vicknair, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Pilot Extraction Studies

"Pilot Extraction Studies: Evaluation of Yeast Fat and Defatted Yeast," J. F. Brasch, Anheiser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

"Development of a New Type of Traveling

—Continued on page 65

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Adhesives, natural and synthetic, Oslo, Norway (HG-4, agency).

Aldehyde, C-9, C-10, C-12, C-16, C-20, Osaka, Japan (HG-3).

Dyes, Oslo, Norway (HG-4, agency).

Emulsifying and dispersing agents, Nagoya, Japan (HG-1).

Essential oils, including cananga, lemon, geranium, ylang ylang, Osaka, Japan (HG-3).

Fats and waxes, Oslo, Norway (HG-4, agency).

Glue and gelatin, Oslo, Norway (HG-4, agency).

Industrial chemicals, organic and inorganic, Oslo, Norway (HG-4, agency).

Insecticides, Copenhagen, Denmark (HG-5, agency).

Naval stores: tar, pitch, turpentine, other resinous products, Oslo, Norway (HG-4, agency).

Paint and varnish making materials, Copenhagen, Denmark (HG-5, agency).

Pigments, Oslo, Norway (HG-4, agency).

Solvents, for varnish industry, Oslo, Norway (HG-4, agency).

Soybeans, Tokyo, Japan (HG-2).

Goodrich Vice-President

William S. Richardson, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected a vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Company, the parent organization. In the Goodrich employ since 1926, Mr. Richardson became president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company when it was organized in 1945. He will continue his post with the chemical concern.

ADMA April 30-May 3 Meeting Plans Announced

The American Drug Manufacturers Association, which will hold its thirty-ninth annual meeting April 30 to May 3 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., has revealed its program plans.

Three general sessions will be held the mornings of April 30, May 1, and 2. Highlight of the meeting will be an address by the Vice-President of the United States, Alben W. Barkley, which will be delivered before the association the evening of May 1 following dinner. The annual ADMA banquet will be held the night of May 2.

Slated to speak before the second general session on May 1, are Dr. Frederick J. Brady and Thomas A. Foster, both of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. Dr. Brady, who is assistant chief of the PHS division of international health and is alternate to the US representatives on the governing bodies of the World Health Organization and the Pan American Sanitary Organization, will discuss "Horizons in Tropical Medicine." Mr. Foster will speak on "Claimant Agency Responsibilities in the Health Field."

Responsibilities in the Health Field." Also listed as a speaker on May 1 is Dr. W. Paul Briggs, newly-appointed executive secretary of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

Dr. Lionel D. Edie, well-known economist, and William H. P. Blandy, retired admiral USN, and president of the Health Information Foundation, will be speakers at the third general session on May 2. Dr. Edie will discuss "General Business and the Financial Outlook." Admiral Blandy's topic is "Action on the Health Information Front."

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Officials of the Office of Price Stabilization had a meeting last week with about fifteen representatives of trade associations on the manufacturers' price regulation that has been due momentarily now for more than a month. It was to be a hush-hush affair at which the associations would be given the low down on the order, and probably copies.

The associations have been protesting strongly about all the secrecy in Washington on matters vital to their industry and they thought that this might be the break they have been waiting for. Something happened, however, between the time the invitations went out and the meeting was held, because the session failed to settle any issues or apprise the associations of anything more than they have known all along about the order.

It appears almost certain now that the order is on the verge of issuance and officials of the agency are now saying that it will definitely be out this week. A number of other orders that have been tailored to the special needs of industries are understood to have been held up while the finishing touches are put on the manufacturers order and these probably will be released about the same time.

The order has undergone considerable changes since the time its details were first leaked to the press. The base period is now the highest price in any consecutive three-month period during the twelve months preceding June 30, 1950. To these base period prices manufacturers may add the increased material costs that have occurred through December 31, 1950, and the increased labor costs, both direct and indirect, through March 15, 1951. Certain overhead and operating costs also will be allowed.

It is expected that the order may mean roll-backs in the prices of some chemicals, particularly in those cases of sharp rises shortly after Korea. Drugs and pharmaceutical products probably will be exempt from the order, because the manufacturers have for a long period absorbed the cost increases that other industries ordinarily pass on. Drugs and pharmaceuticals will continue to be priced under the general ceiling price regulation now in effect until a tailored order, patterned after M-392 of OPA, is issued.

Complaints of Small Business

A subcommittee of the Patman small business investigating committee of the house has just completed a junket across the country searching out complaints of little business over the way the defense program is being handled, to see what can be done in the way of remedial legislation.

—Continued on page 34

MCA Conference Studies Progress In Air, Water Pollution Abatement

The problem of water pollution abatement is being approached by industry and government in an efficient and highly intelligent manner, it was reported at a joint conference of the air pollution abatement committee and the water pollution abatement committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, held at the New Yorker hotel, New York, April 16 and 17.

The conference, first ever held jointly by the committees, was told, however, that this is not true in regard to air pollution abatement, with industry coping with that problem but encountering difficulty in getting regulatory bodies to express their views on the matter.

This information was divulged at a session on legal aspects of the work under the chairmanship of W. G. Reynolds of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Other panel members were C. S. Maddock, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington; T. S. O'Brien, Air Reduction Corporation, New York, and Charles Caspari, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.

Mr. Reynolds felt that industry and enforcement officials are "well within range" of each other on tackling successfully the water pollution abatement problem. The trend, he said, is toward pushing the work down to the level of township and municipality under state supervision. Paradoxically, he added, official attitude toward air pollution abatement is that it is a matter for federal regulation.

More Interstate Cooperation

Mr. Maddock agreed that the water problem is being treated intelligently. There is more and more interstate cooperation, he said; it is being examined from a long-range, broad viewpoint. Mr. O'Brien echoed this feeling but pointed out that industry must be vigilant for, with the problem being approached on a broad scale, unrealistic laws might be enacted. All public hearings on proposed legislation must be attended, he warned.

Mr. Caspari emphasized that industry does not want air pollution abatement legislation. Such laws, he said, are hard

—Continued on page 61

Gen'l Tire Forms Chemical Division; M.G. O'Neil Head

The General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has formed a new chemical division to manufacture and sell chemicals, synthetic rubbers and related products. Michael G. O'Neil, recently-appointed executive assistant to the president, has been named to head the new division.

Formation of the chemical division follows by almost a year General's entry into the plastic film field with a full-scale operation at its Jeannette, Pa., plant. The

Michael G. O'Neil

new unit will utilize chemical research facilities of General's laboratories at Akron, Wabash, Ind., Azusa, Calif., and Jeannette.

Edward V. Osberg, who has been associated with the rubber, plastics and chemical industries for the past twenty years, has been named assistant manager of the chemical division. He will be responsible for coordinating all sales, manufacturing and technical activities of the division.

Dr. G. S. Schafeel, formerly director of General's plastics research, has been named manager of manufacturing for the new division. All plant operations and new plant construction will be under his direction.

Celanese Canadian Affiliate Begins New Pulp Operation

The new Prince Rupert, British Columbia, dissolving mill of Columbia Cellulose Company, Ltd., Canadian affiliate of Celanese Corporation of America, began operations last week with an indicated annual capacity of approximately 70,000 tons of high alpha cellulose—sufficient raw material to produce in excess of 200,000,000 pounds of acetate yarn and staple fiber.

The first producer of chemical fibers to construct its own pulp mill, Celanese will utilize the output of the new mill in connection with recently-announced plans for expansion of textile, plastics and chemical operations in the United States, Canada and other countries.

USI Plans to Construct Allethrin Unit in Baltimore

Plans for the construction of a plant for the production of allethrin were announced last week by W. P. Marsh, jr., president of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York. The plant, said to be the first to be devoted to the commercial production of allethrin, will be located on the company's property in Baltimore. Construction is to be started immediately, and is expected to be completed late in 1952.

National Alfalfa Dehydrating Making Chlorophyll, Phytol

National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Company, Lamar, Col., has placed into operation a full-scale solvent extraction plant for the manufacture of chlorophyll, phytol and other related products. After several years of research and development work, the company states that it is now in a position to offer chlorophyll in all its forms and concentrations.

Reilly Tar Now Offering Two New Aminopyridins

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., is currently offering two new aminopyridins, bringing to a total of eight the number in this series of materials made available by the company. The new products are 2-amino-4,6-dimethylpyridin ($C_7H_{10}N_2$) and 2,2'-dipyridylamine ($C_{10}H_8N_2$).

Physical constants for the pure 2-amino-4,6-dimethyl-pyridin are: — Molecular weight, 122.17; freezing point, 68.5 degrees Centigrade; boiling point at 760 mm., 235.3 degrees Centigrade, and solubility in 100 grams of water at 20 degrees Centigrade, 5.53 grams. Its specifications are:—Purity, 95 percent minimum and freezing point, 65.2 degrees Centigrade minimum.

Physical constants for the pure 2,2'-dipyridylamine are: — Molecular weight, 171.2; freezing point, 95.3 degrees Centigrade; boiling point at 50 m.m.; 220 degrees Centigrade, and solubility in 100 grams of water at 20 degrees Centigrade, less than 0.5 gram. Its specifications are:—Purity, 98 percent minimum and freezing point, 92.3 degrees Centigrade minimum.

Union Carbide to Spend $100,000,000 on Expansion

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, plans to spend approximately $100,000,000 this year to expand its production facilities, Fred H. Haggerson, president, revealed at the company's annual stockholders meeting last week. A great deal will depend, of course, he emphasized, upon the availability of materials, labor, and various other things necessary for new plant construction. Union Carbide contemplates no additional financing at present, he added, since the corporation's cash position continues to be satisfactory.

Dow Chemical to Step Up Production of Ethanolamine

Increased output of ethanolamine has been authorized at the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and may be an important factor in bolstering the nation's dwindling natural sulphur reserves, according to C. B. Branch, manager of Dow's technical service and development. Ethanolamine, it was explained, is being currently used by several Dow customers to remove sulphur from natural gas, and in some instances this sulphur is being converted to sulphuric acid.

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Association Meetings

Air Pollution & Smoke Prevention Association of America, annual meeting, Roanoke hotel, Roanoke, Va., May 6-10.

American Association of Cereal Chemists, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 21-25.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16

American Drug Manufacturers Association annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Wa. Va., April 30-May 3.

American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, annual meeting, University Club, New York, May 17.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, May 9-11.

American Oil Chemists Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 1-3.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler notel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22

American Spice Trades Association, annual meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., May 14-16.

American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 24; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, council meeting, Book Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., May 24-25; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-23.

Institute of Paper Chemistry, executive conference, Appleton, Wis., May 14-15.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Palm Beach, Biltmore hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., May 14-16.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Sales Executives, annual meeting Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 1.

National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 18.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, May 9; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Tung Growers Council of America, annual convention, San Carlos hotel, Pensacola, Fla., May 25-26.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Schaefer Remington Medalist

Dr. Hugo F. Schaefer, treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association and dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, has been named to receive the 1951 Remington Medal. The award, given by the APhA's New York branch, will be presented at a dinner in New York in the Fall.

Chemurgists Discuss Role in Industry

Cincinnati, April 19, 1951

One could get from the expressions of opinion and comment in the course of the sixteenth annual conference of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, in Cincinnati, a definite feeling that the organization still had many opportunities to serve well in its chosen field and that it should make its potentialities better known both to agriculture and to industry. The conference, which ran through April 17 to 19, was not so well attended as had been some in the past; but there was an abundance of enthusiasm among the contributing and the receiving participants, and a general determination that there were things to do which were fully worth doing.

The increased efficiency of agriculture was set up by Wheeler McMillen in his presidential address as a point from which to view the trend in things other than production, such as its contributions to material life and, particularly, in the maintenance of the farm home and its culture and character. He saw a big opportunity for chemurgy in the "vertical diversification" of agriculture, the industrialization of the countryside to extend the processing of farm materials on the farm or nearby.

Mr. McMillen laid particular stress on the necessity to eliminate the ignorance which exists with respect of the content and service of the soil, the utilization of the thousands of known plants, the basic value of industry's having replaceable materials, of farm animals and their health, of nutritive values of feeds and foods, of the proper utilization and conservation of water. Knowledge in those areas, plus power and machinery, would facilitate the usefulness of agriculture to other industry, increase its production of food values, add to the national income, and help the world. Chemurgy would help, he said, in those areas and effect a better use of natural resources and advance the sturdy independence of farm life.

The membership of the council was reported to be 3,325, of which 175 were corporations.

Its income in the previous fiscal year was $57,065.94; its expenditures, $54,245.98.

Mr. McMillen was reelected president of the council. Waldo L. Semon was elected a vice-president, replacing Dr. W. L. Burlison, retired. All other officers were reelected. E. M. Poirot, agriculturist, and Louis J. Taber, consultant with the Southwest Research Institute, were reelected to the board of governors. Governors elected to fill vacancies were:—

Agriculture—Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, and David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Industry—R. G. Brierley of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Hugh Craig of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, and R. R. Poyner, International Harvester Company. Science—Dr. K. Starr Chester, Battelle Memorial Institute.

Chemurgic Contributions

An informative and interesting presentation of the practical service of chemurgy was given for the United States Department of Agriculture by Frank Teuton, head of the information division of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. Mr. Teuton exhibited and explained the value of many products resulting from the application of chemurgy in foods, feeds, drugs, and industrial materials. These included penicillin and other molds and their concomitant corn-steep liquor and sugar of milk in the production of antibiotics; synthetic mushroom soup; water-soluble cotton fibers; strawboard as strong as gumwood veneer; paint brush "bristles" and long fibers made from chicken feathers; rutin; the addition of a little compounded vegetable shortening to lard to prevent rancidity; the "vaccination" of the tomato against wilt (with a hint at cortisone); wheatstraw newsprint; deresined guyayule rubber; a varnishlike coating made from potatoes and resistant to temperatures up to 400° F. (printing ink made with it works satisfactorily on glassive and similar surfaces).

Mr. Teuton went on to show and to tell about absorbable surgical sponge made from corn protein (also useful in powder form as a wound dressing); corncob abrasive powder; corn-wool filtering fiber; new blended maple syrups; pasteurized pickles; apple concentrate; lactic acid plasticizer; fertilizer made from feathers; soybean glue for making shotgun shells; turpentine products; frozen citrus puree; pyrethrum-treated (weevilproof) flour sacks; rice-waste cereal; frozen (not cooked) fruit jelly; the antibiotic virtue of banana peel; checken feed from carrot tops; canaigre and pecan shell as tanstuffs; corn protein (zein) textile fibers and fabrics; linen-like fabric made from short stable and waste cotton; chemically treated long-wearing covers for ironingboards; aprons made from treated cement-sacking; buttermilk ice cream (served at Tuesday's luncheon); almonds with a "permanent" coating of salt and oil.

A number of properly qualified girl students from the University of Cincinnati modeled various types of apparel made from the corn and waste-cotton fabrics, including a full gadget-equipped raincoat and a dress made soilproof by treatment with CMC.

The point was brought out that the establishment of a sweetpotato starch industry in the Southeast had been checked by inability to get a sufficient per acre crop of sweetpotatoes to avoid excessive cost.

Many of the agricultural departments chemurgic products were on exhibition during the conference. Other exhibits included Atlas Powder Company's showing of products of mannitol and sorbitol; Distillers Feed Research Council; Ferguson System of Mechanized Farming; Monsanto Chemical Company's wood-treating and preserving agents; Purdue University's

Wheeler McMillen
Reelected President

corn-waste products, emphasizing a building material of cornstalks in panel form; National Association of Margarine Manufacturers; Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's insecticidal materials.

Trace Elements in Agriculture

The value of trace mineral elements in the nutrition of plants and, from them by way of animals, of man was interestingly presented by Dr. K. Starr Chester, supervisor of agriculture at Battelle Memorial Institute. Small as is the proportion of those elements in the soil, their importance is great, Dr. Chester said; and they are not adequately present in the soil for the most part. Their presence in the plant depends on that, and man, in turn depends on the plant; so that the mineral shortage of the soil is responsible for deficiencies in man, which are responsible for malnutrition evidenced in a general malaise and contributory to many human ailments.

Dr. Chester traced the effects of soil deficiencies of boron, calcium, cobalt, copper, iodine, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, phosphorus, and zinc on crop yields and nutritive values. To find and remedy the variations of content of these trace elements is one of agriculture's biggest jobs. His tracing went through studies in field and laboratory which have provided data on the successive influences of deficiencies but not enough to bring adequate appreciation of needs. Chemurgy, he concluded, must be concerned with the chemical improvement of agricultural products for every use.

As Farmers See It

One of the most informative features of the conference was the presentation of the views of farmers on chemurgy and other helps for agriculture. Farmers, said John W. Sims, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, have not given chemurgy appropriate consideration. Nonfood uses of crops and utilization of wastes are needed to meet the uncertainties of supplies, labor, prices, and weather by which the farmer is perplexed and to prevent the depletion of the soil in an effort to maintain income. Government payments are not wanted—mainly because the attendant conditions are obnoxious and because of their depreciation of character.

The farmer, said Mr. Sims, must produce food in plenty at fair prices. The public should devise a scheme whereby the production of crop surpluses occasionally would not result in unremunerative prices. Some means of carrying over surpluses is needed. The farm ("food factory") must buy its supplies at the retail level, but must accept bid prices for its products. An effort is being made to revise the unsatisfactory marketing practices. More and more processing at the farm is being advocated with a view of making use of the maximum production that will impoverish neither the farmer nor the farm.

One of the points stressed by Mr. Sims and brought up by others was the differences in nutritive values of the same crop from different, even nearby, soils. The influence of trace minerals was noted. There was also, starting with Mr. Sims, a broad opinion that crop residues should be kept at home and used to feed the soil.

Other differences from the chemurgic idea were brought out in an open forum on "Agriculture's Future: Research or Subsidies." The panel consisted of F. R. Campbell and Earl H. Voss, of Indiana; H. S. Cleveland, of Kentucky, and William Langhorst, Don Sigg, and Harry Silcott, of Ohio. The members were about equally divided between research and subsidies; but their views and those of perhaps a dozen others who joined in from the floor covered a very broad and varied field, ranging from crop diversification to the Marshall plan. The variations among problems attending locations and types of crops got a deal of attention. The importance of soil conservation was ably stressed. And it was declared by one speaker that reliance on government was "in conflict with the laws of God."

One of the many detours of the contributions was that of E. K. Bakken, rural director of the Boy Scouts of America, who urged that proper recognition, direction, and utilization of the highly creative thinking and activity of that natural researcher, the boy, would result in much good for the character, the advancement, and the wealth of the nation.

Needs for Defense

Discussing "Defense Needs in the Chemurgic Field," Byron T. Shaw of the Department of Agriculture's agricultural research administration said that the spectacular rise of synthetic rubber in the last few years has not dissipated the department's desire to develop sources of natural rubber. There are many specialized uses for the natural product in which synthetic does not meet the requirements, he added.

"We also need additional sources of supply for drying oils to be used in paints and varnishes," Mr. Shaw continued. "As in the case of castor bean varieties, we are making notable headway in improving tung trees. Some of the new varieties are giving increased yields of some 50 percent and the quality of the oil also is being improved."

Mr. Shaw commented on the progress made in the field of pesticides, where for years the most popular products were pyrethrum and rotenone, both imported. In the last few years, he said, new insecticides have been coming out so fast that there is hardly time to test them sufficiently. He touched on new chlorinated hydrocarbons and insecticides derived from phosphates and pointed out that all can be manufactured from domestic raw materials.

Blood Plasma Supplement

"In the event of an all-out war," Mr. Shaw concluded, "the need for whole blood and blood plasma would be staggering. We need a completely safe and satisfactory supplement to our supply of plasma that can be stockpiled and remain stable, so that an adequate supply would be available if needed. One of the most promising supplements for plasma is dextran, a starch product. There is however, a need for a set of specifications and methods of analysis that would be used to control the quality of the product."

Waldo L. Semon, director of pioneering research for the B. F. Goodrich Company, described how the rubber industry uses farm products and predicted 1951 farm products consumption by the industry as follows:—

Natural rubber, long tons	400,000
Cotton, lbs	250,000,000
Rayon, lbs	250,000,000
Fatty acid (for compounding natural-GR-S), lbs	18,000,000
Pine tar, for compounding, lbs	27,000,000
for reclaiming, lbs	12,000,000
GR-S Production:—	
Ethyl alcohol, 95%, gals	*80,000,000
Soap flakes, lbs	50,000,000
"Rosin acid" for soap, lbs	45,000,000
Corn sugar, lbs	12,500,000

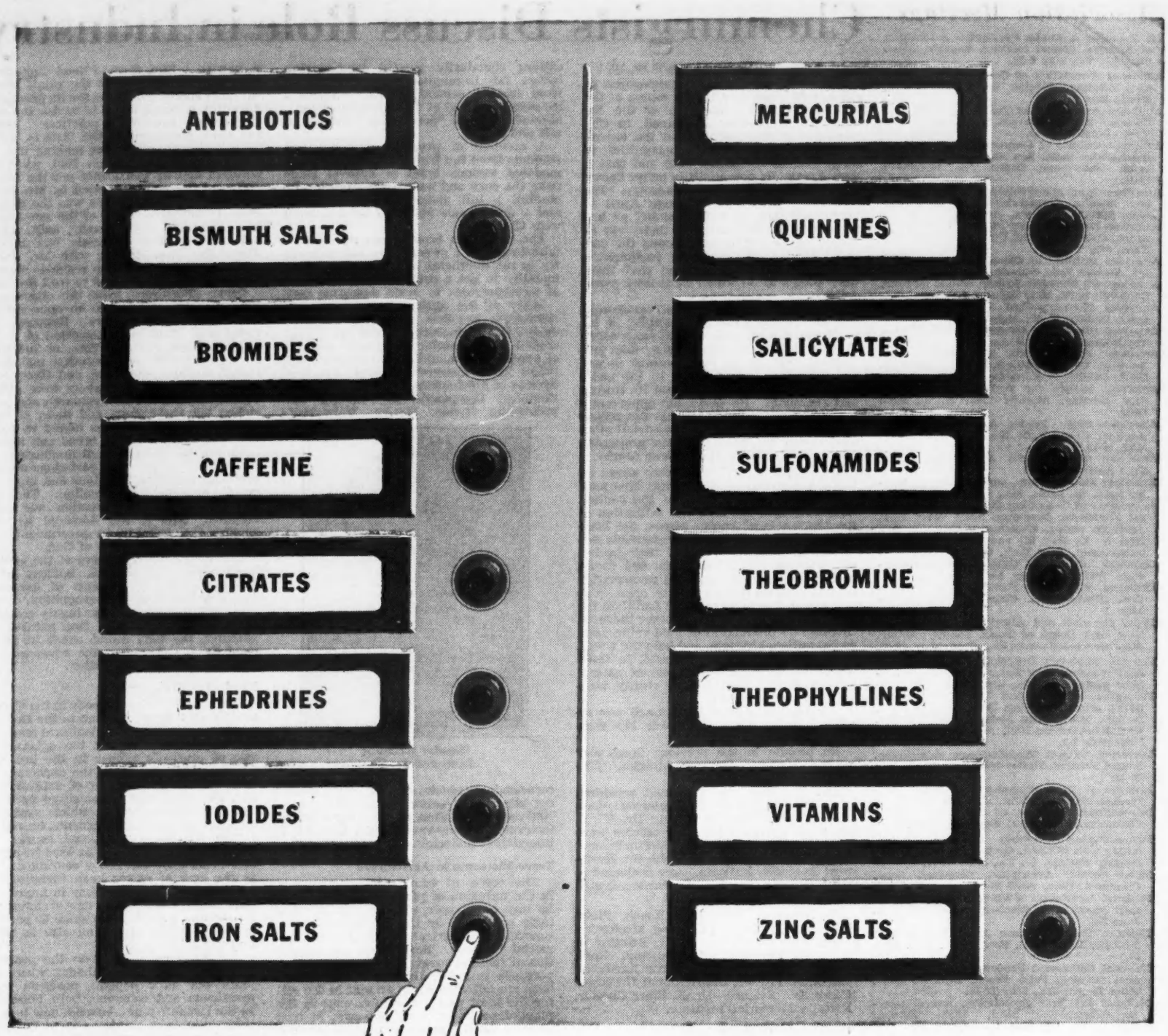
*May range up to 120,000,000 gals.

Mr. Semon concluded by pointing out that natural rubber on hand or afloat, as of April 1, 1951, amounted to 840,000 long tons.

Antibiotics Use in Agriculture

Antibiotics promise a double stimulus to

—*Continued on page 33*



Why it pays to call on Merck

MERCK LEADERSHIP in the field of fine chemicals is built on the long-established confidence of Merck customers . . . on the trust of countless chemical users in the purity and uniformity of Merck products . . . on the know-how acquired through many years of pioneering experience in the manufacture of fine and medicinal chemicals.

IT PAYS TO CALL ON MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PROFESSIONS AND INDUSTRY SINCE 1818

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide (tech. lib., dms lb .45 —

Acetanilide, tech. tbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb .50 —
smaller lots lb .56 —

Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —

Acid, abietic com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -19.00
tech. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.73

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½ 99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher

USP cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb .28 —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb .25 —
smaller lots lb .25½ —
kgs. lb .26½ —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .28¼- .29½
double dist., dms lb. .30¼- .31½

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .21 .22¼
double dist., dms lb. .21½- .22¾

Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25

204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.45 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
206° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib dms. works lb 29 —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbiturie (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more, gram 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —

Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.67 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb 1.00 - —
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535 .1955
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks Belle W. Va., 100% basis lb .085 —
Hypophosphorous, purit., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb 78 —
J. bbls. works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt alld lb. .64 —
L, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .33 - —
60%, dms lb. .30 - —
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- 26
water white, dms lb. .2860- .27
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 76½- .80
Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .21½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .38 - —
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb .22 —
tanks, works lb. .19 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys, c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb 62 - —
smaller lots, works lb 64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white dist. dms lb 21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - 7.50
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.80
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
		dextro.	distributor		
alld.	allowed	djus.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
		e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
		ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags			prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point			redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
		gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			S. E.	southeast
		imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
cks.	casks	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
c.l.	car lots	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
col.	color	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
com'l	commercial	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks	railroad tank-cars
CP	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal			vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons				
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	W.	west
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

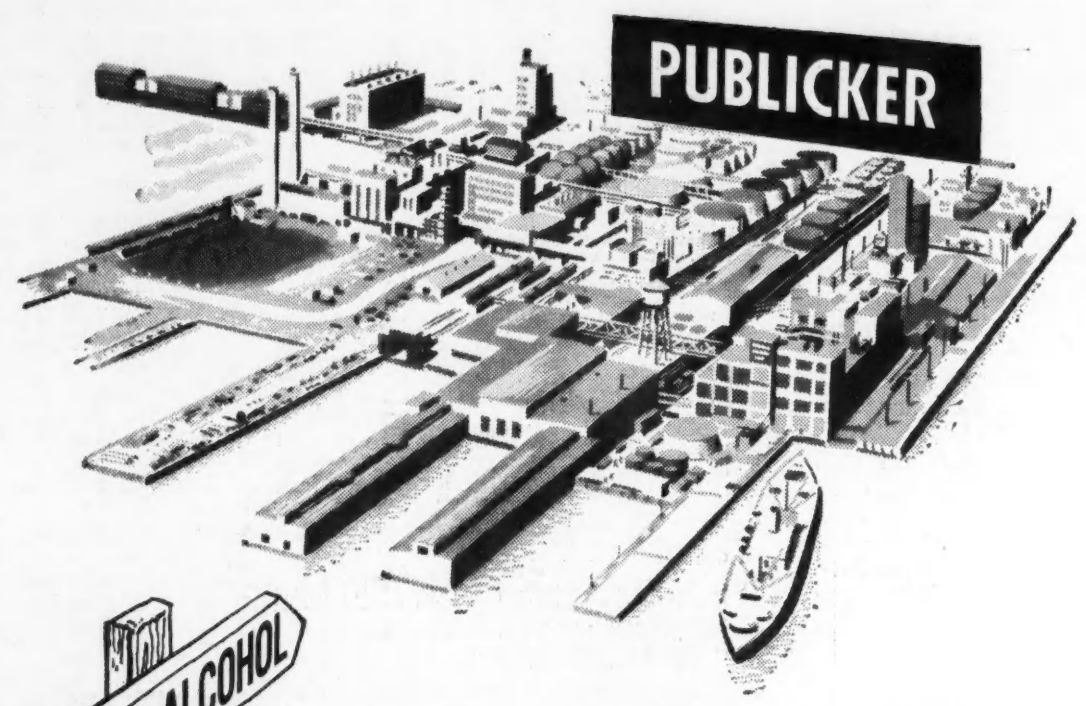
Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic—Aldol

Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. 58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. 61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½- .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South gal .31 - —
whse., N. Y. C. gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split)
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .92¾- —

Acid, soybean oil, double dist., dms., lb. .22½- .23¾
single dist., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .24¼- .25½
single-pressed, bgs. lb. .23¾- .26
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .26½- .27¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .60 - .65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.a., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 6.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¾
hydrated, dms. lb. .23 - .24
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .89½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., chys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs. works lb. 2.40 Nom.
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls lb. .48 - .65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.07 - 2.09
powd., bbls lb. 2.11 - 2.13
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E. of Miss. (see also Fusel oil, ref.) lb. .19 - —
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .35
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 2.00 - —
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. 1.01½- 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½- 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l. E of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
l.c.l., same basis gal. .98 - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .92 - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal.18.11 -18.15½
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.15 -18.24½
tanks, same basis gal.17.99 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.19.08 -19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal.19.12 -19.21½
tanks, same basis gal.18.96 -18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms, c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, metnyl-(sobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns. Waverly, N Y lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. Waverly, N. Y lb. .42½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .38 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N Y lb. 26½ - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 .21
denaturing grade, dms. gal .33 1.48



Sign Posts to Highest Quality

PUBLICKER
INDUSTRIES INC.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS
1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms. lb. .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 55.00 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
10%, dms., works gal. 37.75 - —
2%, dms., works gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.45 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .38 - .39
powdered, cs. lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms, l.c.l., dlvd c., lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .24 - .40
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Soda, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½ - .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
Fluoride (see anhyd. bbls. c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½ - —
c.l., works lb. — —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
gel., dried, USP XIV, fib. dms. works lb. .79½ - —
contract, works lb. 76½ - —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate)
Laurate, precip., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined),
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots frt alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh dms., frt alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld lb. 50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ⅝c. per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .38
unclassified dms. frt alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt. alld lb. 15 - —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .59½ - —
standard dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½ - —
standard dms lb. .68½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms. lb. .54½ - —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can, and 5c to 12c per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, com'l bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms. works lb. 27 - .28
powd. dms. works lb. 32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, ctns., dms. works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots., dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt alld lb. 81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls. lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade kgs lb 90 - —
tech grade bbls. kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade Canadian eastern, 33.5% N bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N. bgs., del. f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works ton 61.00 - 63.00
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs. Hopewell, Va. ton 46.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran. bbls., c.l. works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb 40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb 08 - —
l.c.l., works lb 08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs lb 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms works lb 18 - 20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 - 45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Ammonium sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 18 - 19
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms frt. alld. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
monobasic, bots lb. 34.00 —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb. 6.25 —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾ - .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —

FUN OVER 60

Today, it's much more fun to be alive because the average lifetime is longer, more active and useful in its later years. Progress in medicine and pharmacy is making it so.

Chemistry contributes much to the business of living longer and better. In this, Monsanto has played an active part for half a century—beginning in the days when medicine started accomplishing so much to reduce childhood ills.

Now, when many onetime deadly children's diseases have been conquered, more attention is being centered on geriatrics. This is a division of medicine concerned with the diseases of age. Here, too, Monsanto chemicals help in adding years filled with a greater sense of well-being and well-doing.

All through life—from childhood to old age—chemistry brings relief from pain and fever. For instance—there are many Monsanto chemicals employed for their specific curative value. The sulfa drugs are important in this group. Antibiotics are increasing in use. So are antitubercular agents—a family of chemicals now in varying stages of clinical study. In addition, research is constantly exploring newer and better applications.

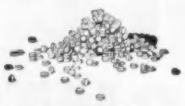
In these, and many other ways, chemistry continues to aid medicine and pharmacy—helps mankind achieve more useful and enjoyable living before and after 60.

Monsanto Chemical Company, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada: Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

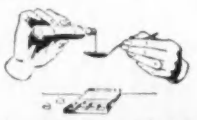
Meeting the nation's needs

Described here are only a few of the many Monsanto chemicals and plastics important to manufacturers of medicinal and drug products. Their production and availability are geared to meet current demands of the national economy.



Saccharin is one of Monsanto's earliest products. It is a powerful sweetening agent, having 375 times the sweetness of sugar. Since it has no food value whatever, it is of special value in dietary conditions where the use of sugar is either restricted or ruled out entirely.

Manufacturers of medicinal and drug products are adopting packages and containers made of Lustrex*—Monsanto's styrene molding compound. Comes in a wide variety of colors, including crystal clear . . . Another Monsanto plastic—Resinox* phenolic—is widely used in pharmacy for many types of bottle and jar closures.



Acetophenetidin and acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) are two Monsanto pharmaceuticals widely used where relief from pain and fever is indicated . . . Caffeine is another chemical made by Monsanto, world's largest producer . . . In the fields of nutrition and medication, many Monsanto phosphate products play important roles.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION—Manufacturers and formulators of pharmaceutical products are invited to consider Monsanto as their source of dependable supply . . . Of added interest are Monsanto's custom-manufacturing facilities, which offer important economies and assure quality products . . . Write for information on the following:

Antihistamines: ☐ Thenyl pyramine Fumarate . . . ☐ Thenyl pyramine Hydrochloride . . . ☐ Chlorothenyl pyramine . . . ☐ Penicillin precursors . . . ☐ *para*-Aminosalicylic Acid . . . ☐ Sodium *para*-Aminosalicylate . . . ☐ Sulfanilamide . . . ☐ Acetophenetidin . . . ☐ Salicylamid . . . ☐ Acetylsalicylic Acid . . . ☐ Caffeine . . . ☐ Calcium Phosphates . . . ☐ Glycerophosphates . . . ☐ Phosphoric Acid . . . ☐ Saccharin . . . ☐ Methyl Salicylate . . . ☐ Lustrex, for containers . . . ☐ Resinox, for closures . . . ☐ Santophen* 1, germicide . . . ☐ Benzyl Benzoate, miticide.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS for PLASTICS

Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind

Amyl Alcohol—Black, Carbon, Furnace

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Nitrite USP bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom. bls. lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .70 - .80
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aniline oil, dms, c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Spanish, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Turkish, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb .24 .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34 - .45
lb. .34 - .45
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine, USP, bots lb.23.40 -23.65
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo.70.00 -90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .16 - .18
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.484.00 - —
ton.379.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.323.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.302.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.279.50 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.150.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.150.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cutback, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 8.25

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .60 - .70
root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works, lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 - 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, cls lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib., dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105

MERCHANTS
CHEMICAL COMPANY
INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

AURORA, Ill. CINCINNATI MILWAUKEE
APPLETON, Wis. DENVER MINNEAPOLIS
ALBUQUERQUE DES MOINES OMAHA
CHICAGO LOUISVILLE

DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
BORIC
CHROMIC
MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
SULPHUR
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

SERVICE **QUALITY**

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Black, carbon, furnace, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse..... lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works..... lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
root, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
tree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Black indian hemp root, bls .. lb .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.105.00 - —
direct process bgs., c.l., works..ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.120.00 —
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.95.00 —
l.c.l., works .....ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l. works. ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 9.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. E. of Tenn. and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.35 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable.....lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis..lb. 3.35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
toners, fugitive 100% color strength, bbls., same basis..lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls..lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls..... lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports..ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 -70.00
Chicago works .....ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls.....lb. .13 - .20
Borage flowers bls..... lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.83.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine, purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis..... lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots ..... lb. 5.35 - 6.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .30 - .85
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .38
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works...lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, works..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis, lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls..... lb. .40 - .45
Buckthorn bark, bls..... lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls..... lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls..... lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, same basis..... lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17½- —

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Butyl acetate, synth., secondary, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works....lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms. works..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .60 - —
Oleate, refd. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms. cs. frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .37 - .42
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .38 - .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .33 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.32
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equald..lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms.....lb. 5.75 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots..... lb 6.70 Nom.
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point..... lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .14¾- .22¼
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb higher
Calamine, USP dms..... lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .32
imported, bleached, bls .... lb 70 Nom.
stripped, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.05
Arsenate dealers, dms. c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12 - .13

IN YOUR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT—

You Need a Good Man on the *Other End, Too!*

Product development programs are no longer "one-company" jobs. The bigger your program is, the more you have to rely on the other fellow—and the output of *his* research—to make your own succeed.

Through its continuing development work on both basic and new industrial chemicals, General Chemical can help you "man the saw" in many ways:

For example, General's research has introduced a number of important new industrial chemicals. Some have proved the basis for customers' development programs or the answer to their development problems. Among these helpful "tools" are:

BORON TRIFLUORIDE AND COMPLEXES, *versatile fluorine catalysts for organic reactions;* SULFUR HEXAFLUORIDE, *remarkable new gaseous dielectric;* GENETRONS*, *aliphatic fluorine compounds; and* SULFAN*, *stabilized sulfuric anhydride for sulfonations.*

For special process requirements, you may find General's ability to produce commercial quantities of "custom-made" chemicals equally valuable to you.

These are but some of the services our product development program offers. A personal discussion of your problems may suggest other ways it can "team up" with yours. Let's review them.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BASIC CHEMICALS FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

OFFICES IN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS FROM COAST TO COAST

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Bone

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst, purified, bbls., jars lb. 28 30
flake 77-80% paper bgs, c.l. works, frt. equald ton 25.00 —
c.l. same basis ton.2 00 -82 00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l. works, same basis ton.32.00 -69 00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .. lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate 2.A bbls. dms lb 65 - 72
USP bbls dms lb 58 65
Glycerophosphate NF 5lb. dms lb 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb .90 - 93
Iodide, jars ..... lb 4.32 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000 lbs or more, works lb. 40 - —
smaller quantities, works.lb. 41 47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼

Calcium nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, fars, 100 grams or more frt adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.00 —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 7 50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
t.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic bgs 10,000 lbs., works, frt equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l. works.100 lbs. 6.75 —
t.c.l., works ..... lb 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate precip dms. frt alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .44 .45
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works lb 2.60 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb 2.85 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb .55 .60
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
t.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb lots lb. .45 .55
tablets, 1-oz. ½ oz. cs lb 85 93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bois. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran, powd, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Canella alba bark, bls lb 25 30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 65 70
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 80 .85
Russian, bgs ..... lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs. ..... lb 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pep. per lb. 4.50 - 6.50
from African pepper lb 5.75 6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .22¼
Carbazole 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb 1.55 —
bbls. same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms. c.l same basis lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —

Carbon dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .10½- .11⅛
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 4 75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs. lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs.... lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Mangalore type, cs..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian cs..... lb. 3.50 - 3.60
green, Alleppey, bgs..... lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs..... lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more dlvd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., cns., works, mill. units . .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram.. lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .44 - .49
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39 - .39⅛
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .42½- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis... lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis... lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
longstick ..... lb. .21 - .21⅛
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .16¼- .16⅛
broken, bls ..... lb. .16 - .16⅛
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .24 - .25
broken, bls ..... lb. .21 - .22
unscraped, bls..... lb. .20 - .21
broken, bls..... lb. .19½- .20
Saigon, broken, bls..... lb. .29 - .30
medium, bls ..... lb. .39 - .40
thin, bls..... lb. .52 - .52⅛
Cassia, buds, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula, pskts ..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.285.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst, fib dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .35 - .36
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29 - .30
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns. works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works ... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Oxalate NF bbls bgs works lb 70 .8
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works ... lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip cosmetic dentifrice, drugs bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
t.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint bbls c.l works ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -40 00
rubber makers bgs. c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.lb. .80 - .85
Roman bls lb. .80 - .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26¼- .32⅛
smaller lots works..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone see (Black, bone).

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DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Charcoal hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ..ton 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ..ton 75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ..ton 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ..ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ..ton 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ..ton 40.00 - —
c.c.l. works ton 40 00 -50 00
lump bgs. c.l. works South ton 40 00 —
l.c.l. works South ton 40 00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton 30 00 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .0510 - —
tanks works ..lb. .04 - —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ..ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ..ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk c.l works ton 9 50 -10 00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10 00 -12 00
c.c.l. works ton 11 00 -16 00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 13 00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton 16 00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 19 00 -40 00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 45 00 -45 00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45 00 -60 00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms. c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots ..lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less ..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine I NF bbls. works lb .75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms. pails, c.l. works lb. .65 - —
c.c.l. works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .80 .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .15 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis l.c.l. ..lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2 70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. ..lb. .30 - .35
Chloropicrin, 80-2 toluidine bbls. lb 1.38 —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails tins lb. 3.75 - 4 25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots ..lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld ..lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis ..lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. ..lb 9 00 - —
1-lb. pkg. ..lb 9 50 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. ad justed lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2 30 2 55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2 55
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works ..lb. .08½ - —
cbys ..lb. .10¼ - —
8½% bbls., works ..lb. .09 - —
cbys ..lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..lb 44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls ..lb .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots ..lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. ..lb. 7.65 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .46
yellow broken, bgs ..lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF cns. 100 ozs oz. .30½ .42
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms ..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls ..lb. .34 - .35
Citral, bots., cns ..lb. 8.85 - 9.30
Citronellal, bots., dms ..lb. 4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms ..lb. 4.10 - 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots ..lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots ..oz. 5.50 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls ..lb. .48 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls ..lb. .48 Nom.
Clover tops, red, bgs ..lb. .95 1.05
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .20 - —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.
Coaltar, coal gas water gas crude, resale dms c.l. ex whse. gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex whse gal. .14½ - —
refd resale bbls c.l. ex whse gal .25 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ..gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex whse ..gal. .15 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls ..lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms ..lb. .38¼ - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls ..lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls ..lb. 1.22¾ - —
Cocaine USP cns., 100-oz oz 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots oz 11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs ..lb 67 - 68
silver Teneriffe bgs ..lb 69 - 70
Cocillana bark, bgs ..lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs ..lb. .77 - .78
Codeine NF cns 100 ozs oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns 100 ozs oz 11 85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns 100 ozs oz 10 25 - —
Sulphate USP cns 100 ozs oz 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver)
Cohosh black root bls ..lb 20 .25
Blue root bls ..lb 17 18
Colchicine USP bots. cns ..oz. 74 50 -85 00
Colchicum root, bls ..lb. .55 - .60
Seed bgs ..lb 1.10 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms ..lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, USP dms ..lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls ..lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls ..lb. .14 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves bgs ..lb 30 .35
Condurango bark, bgs ..lb. .18 - .22

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms ..lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd. bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, bbls., works ..lb. .22¾ - —
Citrate, USP 5-lb bots ..lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls ..lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate cns. dms ..lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd ..lb. .24½ - —
Naphthenate liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate tech. crvst. bbls works, lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, liquid, 8 5% Cu bbls lb .27 - —
solid 10% Cu, bbls ..lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works ..lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. ..lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate fib dms ..lb 3.50 —
Resinate, precip dms. frt alld lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, bgs., works ..lb. .49½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works, lb. .1470 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers bgs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .2435 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .2585 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms ..lb. .1470 .2500
Undecylenate, dms ..lb. 3.00 - —

Copperas, cryst., gran. bgs., c.l., works ton 17 00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ..ton 20 00 —
bulk, c.l. works ..ton 14 00 —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 240.00 - —
Pacific ports ..ton 235.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs ..lb. .17 - .17½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs ..lb. .19 - .19½
Moroccan, bgs ..lb. .20 - .20½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.32 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l ..100 lbs. 6 84 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Cornsilk bls lb 15 19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd. dms., 50 lbs. or more lb 3.83 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls ..lb. .28 .30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash bgs dlvd unit ton 1 75 —
Meal 41% protein bulk Mem pnts ton 82.00 -83.00
Coumarin NF cns ..lb 3 00 3 25
powd., cans ..lb 3 25 3 50
Cramp bark NF bls ..lb 1 10 1 20
Craneshill root bls lb .55 60
Cream of tartar dom., NF, gran. or powd bbls 5,000 lbs one ship lb. 34½ —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb 35 .38
Creosote (natural crude tanks, works frt adjusted gal 20 - —
refined dms. c.l. works gal. 35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. 41 - —
tanks same basis gal. 27 - —
solution, 80% tanks, works gal. .188 —

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P C&C C

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Creosote, Beechwood—Ethyl Acetate, Natural, 95-98%

Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood dms gal .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF bots., cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .138 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l. works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Iranian, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs, ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 54.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs. same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms. c.l. works. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l. works. lb. .39¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .38¼ - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb cyls, works. cyl 40.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works cyl 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD tech., fine grd. db dms c.l. works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½%P. paper bgs works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb 11 - 12
Neutral less 2% ffa., bbls lb 21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb 20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.62 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.22 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.37 - —
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.06 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.21 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato bgs lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose USP dms lb 17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots. works lb 3.00 - —
Dianyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast ton 50.00 -52.00
California ton 33.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 60.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton 62.00 - —
California ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l. works. lb. .75¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½ - .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - .41¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .61½ - —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichlornetʼyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —

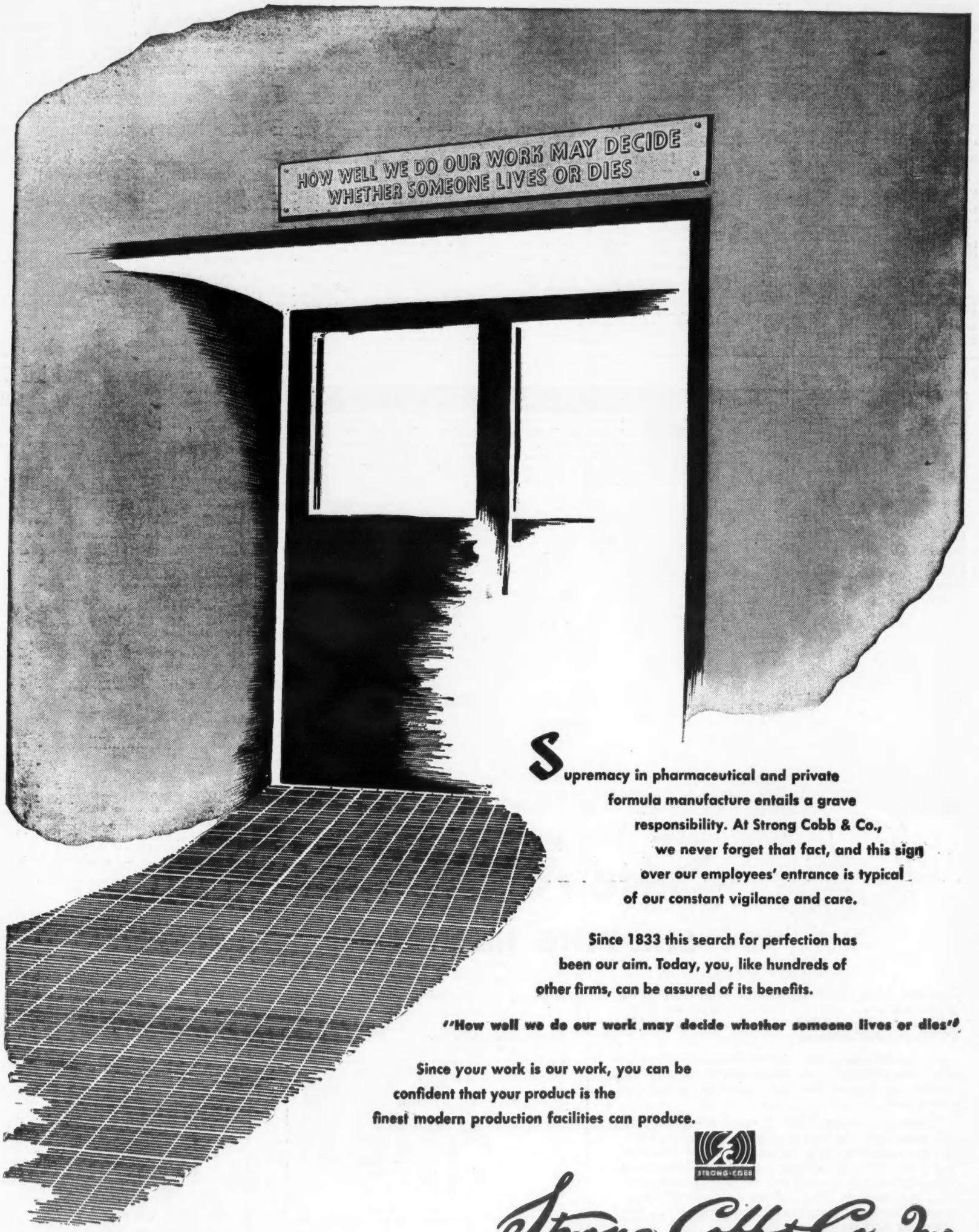
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .41¼ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼ - .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼ - .35¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .40 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .40½ - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .39½ - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾ - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
c.l. works lb. 16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - .43
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthorolylguanidin, dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —

Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .58 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Divinyl benzene 40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut. bls lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 33.25 -33.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb 13.50 - —
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc., 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, EBN lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.10 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .07½ - .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 140.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. No prices.
Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 33.50 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals hot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb. .75 - .90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ - .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
85-86%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½ - .20¼



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AMPIN® Originators and Developers of the Ampin for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection.

Ethyl Acetate, Natural, Fermentation, 99%—Glue, Hide

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼-.22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼-.22¼
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½-.20½
NF, dms. frt alld. lb. 24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
85-98%, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .41 - .43
Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 - 6.00
cns, works lb. .68 - .87
dms, works lb. 69 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .65 - .70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.27
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼-

Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, 40% (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms, works lb. .55 - —
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)
Ethylanilin dms, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. works lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. 19¾- —
tanks, works lb. 17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .42½- —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidine)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Euphorbia pil. herb, bls lb. .14 - .16
Eugenol, pure, USP, cans lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .16 - .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton 11 75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk c.l., works ton 18 00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., bgs lb. .12½- .14
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam (Canada), cns gal. 31.50 -32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.55 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 140.00 -145.00
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 130.00 -135.00
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 -50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 -40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs, c.l ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. 09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

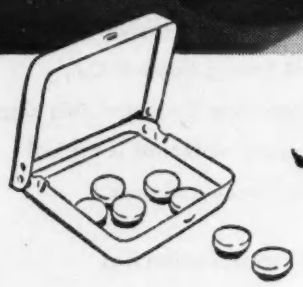
G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 83 octane tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.15
prime, cns., dms lb. 3.20 - 3.95
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.15
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls lb. .36 - .37
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs lb. .66 - .67
No. 3, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Apr. shipment, bgs lb. .54 Nom.
Rhatton, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat lb. .33 - .33½
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate), cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.

Continental is the largest producer of utility containers in the U. S. The Continental line of steel containers includes lug cover pails, utility cans, flaring pails and closed-head drums in light and heavy gauges. After serving their original purpose, they can be re-used in many different ways.



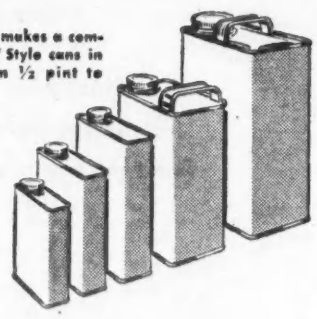
Sure Relief FOR SHIPPING HEADACHES

Damaged shipments are a headache. They put a dent in profits and strain customer relations. Those headaches will leave in a hurry when heavier products are packed in Continental steel containers.

Continental's rugged pails and drums are built to take it. They give top protection during every mile of travel, weather the roughest handling, and come up beaming sales appeal.

There's no question that it is sound salesmanship to put trade-mark and sales message on the side of every pail and drum that's shipped—and the better the lithography the better the salesmanship. Continental's master lithographers have the skill and experience to lithograph steel containers in colors and designs that really sing. Another good sales idea is to standardize labels . . . give the entire line a family appearance.

Continental also makes a complete line of "F" Style cans in every size from ½ pint to one gallon.



CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

Eastern Division: 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17 • Central Division: 135 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3 • Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .46 - .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.... lb. .40 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54 - .58
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54½ - .58½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .53½ - .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .54¼ - .58
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54¾ - .58½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .53¾ - .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .55½ - .60
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .55 - .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾ - .58½
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .55¼ - .59
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .54¼ - .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½ - .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54¾ - .58⅜
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .53⅜ - .57⅞
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots..... oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - 13½
Goldenseal root, bls..... lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs..... lb 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride photo, bots oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots..... oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs..... lb. .43 - .45
Graphite, imported amorph, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92% powd. bgs. ex whse. lb. No prices.
97% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No 1 90-95% ngs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. whse lb. No prices.
Grease, brown, loose, works....lb.* .12½ - —
house, works..... lb.* .13½ - —
white, A, works..... lb.* .14½ - —
B, works..... lb.* .14¾ - —
choice, works..... lb.* .14¾ - —
yellow, works..... lb.* .13¾ - —

* Indicates OPS ceilings.

Green, brilliant thiodavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..... lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾ - —
25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Penn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½ - .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs..lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated..... lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable..... lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs..... lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. ....lb. .22 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs..... lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs..... lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls..... lb .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst, tins..... lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys..... lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms..... lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd, cs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A)
Ammoniac tears, cs..... lb. .50 - .60
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..... lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls..... lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..... lb. .50 - .65
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .17½ - 19½
Manila, loba B, bgs..... lb. No prices.
C, bgs..... lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs..... lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs..... lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs..... lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs..... lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs..... lb. .12½ - 13½
soft, MA, bgs..... lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs..... lb. No prices
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs....lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs..... lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs..... lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs..... lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs..... lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs.. lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs..... lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs..... lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs.. lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs..... lb. .13½ - .14½
unscraped bgs..... lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs..... lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs..... lb. .22 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, ogs..... lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs..... lb. 09½ - .11
dust, bgs..... lb. 09½ - .11
seeds, bgs..... lb 12½ - 13½
Elemi, cns..... lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid Atl States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .20½ - —
wood rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .20½ - —

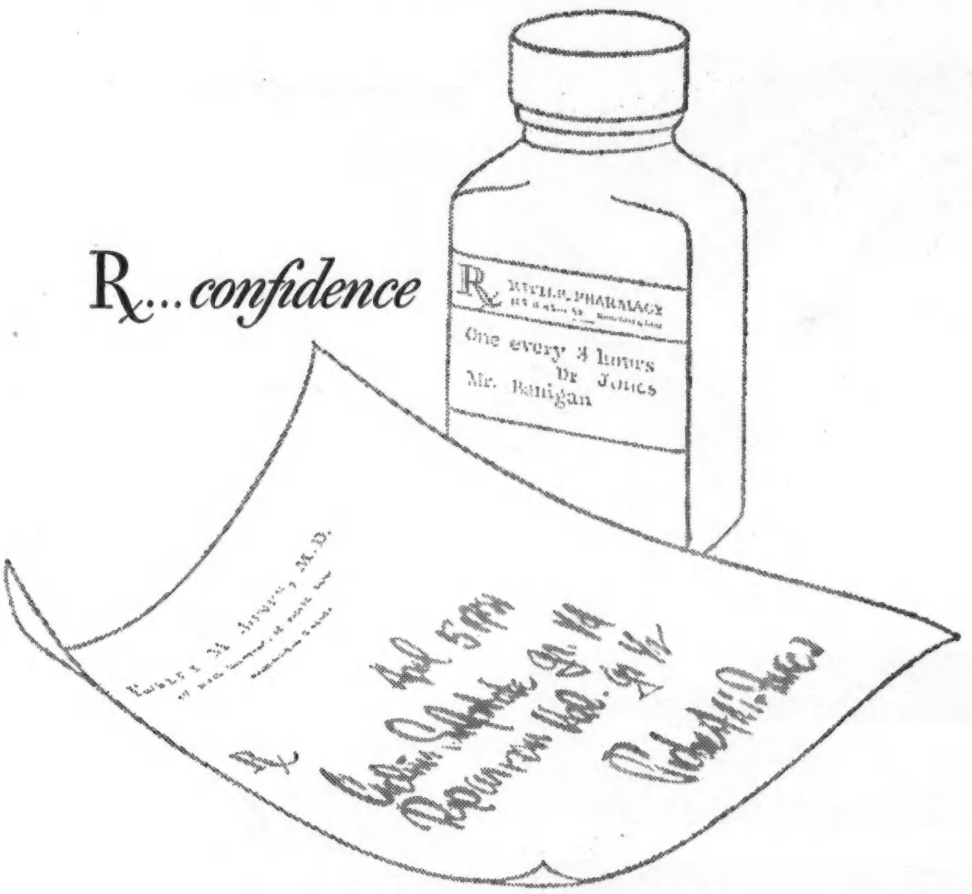
Gum, euphorbium, cs..... lb. .25 - .30
Galbanum, cs..... lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe cs..... lb. .80 - .90
powd., bbls..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Ghatti, No 2, bgs..... lb .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs..... lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls..... lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls..... lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bbls..... lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs..... lb. .31½ - .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs..... lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs..... lb. 1.65 - 2.35
Myrrh, cs..... lb .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs..... lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs..... lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks..... lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs..... lb 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..... lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs..... lb 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs..... lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs..... lb .06 - —

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs, c.l., Acme, Tex., frt equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..... ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works. ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 —

Glycerin—Henna Leaves

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..... lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..... lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .90 - 95
imp. black whole bls..... lb .25 - .30
ground, bxs..... lb .30 - .35
powder, bxs..... lb .32 - .37
white, whole, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs..... lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l..... lb. .43 - —
No 3, bbls, l.c.l..... lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls, l.c.l..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls..... lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls..... lb 23 - 25
powd., bbls., bgs..... lb. .25 - .29



You hand the pharmacist a slip of paper. In return, he gives you a package of . . . *confidence!* You know nothing about it, *but you expect your medicine to work.*

Why?

Because you believe in the *doctor* who wrote the prescription. You believe in the *pharmacist* who filled it. And you know *he* believes in his *suppliers*—he is confident that the chemicals and drugs on his shelves are pure and dependable.

The prescription is a symbol of confidence. Without confidence our industrial system could not operate. The customer has confidence in his *dealer,* who has confidence in the *manufacturer,* who has confidence in his *suppliers.* Break this chain, and business stops.

In the matter of *fine chemicals* for industry, Mallinckrodt has been building confidence for 84 years. Thousands of industrial customers know the dependability of Mallinckrodt's *products* and *service*—and that is why Mallinckrodt has served many business organizations *for three generations.*

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Heptane—Lead Phthalate

Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.1375	.1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)			
Hexane industrial, group 3, tanks	gal.	.145	.148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works.	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms. 50 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	17.00	—
works	lb.	16.00	-17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb	18.00	—
works	lb.	18.00	-20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo.	375.00	—
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 25 lb. dms., 50 kilo fols., works	kilo.	100.00	-120.00
1-5 kilos, works	kilo.	110.00	-130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	13.75	-13.85
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots	oz.	13.00	-16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton.		7.75	—
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.15	.18
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	.22	.25
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	31.00	-37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	-36.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	35.00	-37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.	bot.	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., 5lb. cans, works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works	lb.	.55	.60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.23½	.26½
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.26½
tanks	lb.	.20¾	—
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.			
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms	lb.	.90	—
tech. dms. frt. equald	lb.	.73	.79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	9.10	-10.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine bots.	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.50	-18.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	12.50	-13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hyssop herb, bgs.	lb.	.40	.45
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.55	.60

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Ichthammol, NF, dms.	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.	lb.	.28	.28½
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	17.50	21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.90	—
tins, dlvd.	lb.	5.00	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	1.70	1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars	lb.	2.55	2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms.	lb.	6.50	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.70	4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans	lb.	8.60	-17.00
Beta, cans	lb.	8.60	-11.50
Methyl, dms., cns.	lb.	7.00	-10.50
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	6.00	7.00
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	6.40	7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	.17	—
Iron cacodylate, NF, bots.	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
Iron chloride, cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	5.25	- 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	6.75	- 8.25
USP, dms., works	lb.	.07½	- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.77	- .80
Gluconate, NF, dms.	lb.	.83	- .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd.	lb.	4.45	- 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	2.80	—
Iodide, bgs.	lb.	3.66	- 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83	- .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	- .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.78	- .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).			
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)			
USP cryst. bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.55	- .58
brown, USP gran., dms	lb.	.55	- .58
Oxalate dms.	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb.	.30½	- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.75	- .97
Propionate, dms.	lb.	1.15	- 1.50
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.75	- .97
Methacrylate dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Propionate cns	lb.	No prices.	
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.50	- .53
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.43	- .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene)			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).			
Isopropylamine (see Monoisoproylamine).			
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.43	- .45
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	- .50
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .18
Tar, NF, dms.	lb.	.42	- .70

K

Kamala, powd., cns.	lb.	.80	- .90
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks,	gal.	.09375	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126	- .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.09	- .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks	gal.	.101	- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0925	- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.11	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10-mesh, bulk, whse.	ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works	lb.	.27	- .29
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.32	- .34
USP, dms., works	lb.	.28	- .31
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.17875	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	- .25
Laurel berries, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	10½	- .12
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Turkish, bls.	lb.	No prices.	
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	1.00	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.16	- .20
select, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.22	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.32	—
gran., powd., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.30	—
Iodine, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms.	lb.	.34½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.17	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1660	—
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34½	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.35	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	—
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.17¾	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
37% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¼	—
Oleate, tuned, bbls	lb.	.24	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾	—
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.30¼	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.41	- .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.42½	—

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Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Westite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Can Spouts • Applicator Pipes • Compression-Injection Molding

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - .21½
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¾ - —
Silicate, bgs. t.c.l. ship't pt., frt alld lb. .1805 - .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½ - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .25 - .27
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl. lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 13.00 - 13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark ton 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs, Adams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 13.90 - —
Farnams Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City S Dak ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 11.50 - —
Scioto Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.03 - —
Carey Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone grd bgs. works ton 3.50 - 6.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.85 - 7.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.05
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, midwest mills ton 56.50 - 57.50
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 55.50 - 56.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - .19⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .20⅛
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms. lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 14.00 - 18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08⅝
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅝ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10⅜ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 - 38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine, hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 - 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.85 - Nom.
Sinaw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
afloat lb. 1.25 - 1.30
West, Indian, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.26
broken, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Madder Dutch bgs lb. .29 - .33
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .29 - .34½
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa. Frt. equald. with N Y C on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons wks., frt. equald. lb. .11¾ - —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ - —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾ - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, flake, bbls., c.l., works ton 45.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms. cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, tused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic NF bbls lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salts)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt bulk c.l. standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton 36.30 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb 1.00 - 1.20
Blue, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - 12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .30 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, 6b. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls, works lb .34 - —
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.25% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 70.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton 77.00 - —
feed grade 98% bgs., dlvd. S. E lb 05¼ - .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 81.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. 22¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa 38% tan nin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 60.00 - 62.00
Manna, flake, large es lb 1.10 - 1.35
small es lb .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l dms. works lb 40 - 43
reagent 50-lb dms works lb 85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls. lb. .40 - .41½
Chilean, bls. lb. .34 - .34½
French, bls. lb. .40 - .40½

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How Powerful Ketones cut formulation costs

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high quality lacquers.

Because ketones are the most powerful solvents they give you the highest solids concentrations at all workable viscosities.

And . . . since ketones permit the use of more low-cost diluents without sacrificing quality, they effect material economies.

Moreover, since you buy by the *pound* and sell by the *gallon*, ketones give you more gallons of salable lacquer per pound of solvents.

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Matico Leaves—Morpholine

Matico leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .38
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works... lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works ..... lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .38½- —
Menadione USP bots cram. 06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots ..... lb. 11.00 -11.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns.. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms..... lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works..... lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld... lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls..... lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .76 - —

Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse..... gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis... lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1.. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.. gal. .06½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E.. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns. ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms..... lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works... lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works.... lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works..... lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd... lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms..... lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .07 - —

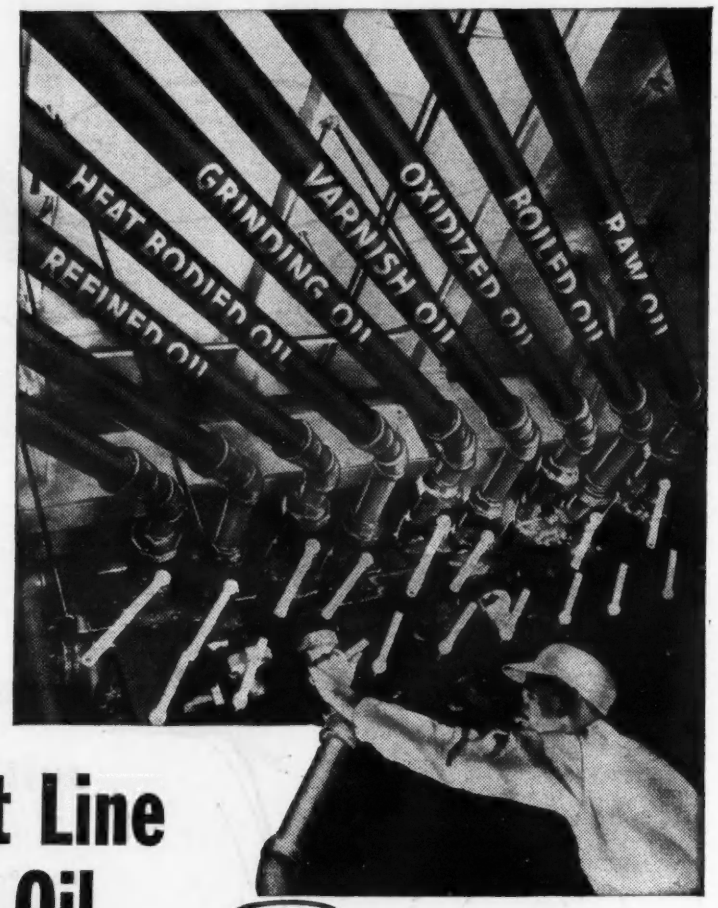
Methyl iodide, bots., works..... lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works.. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots.. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cans, 50 lbs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms... gm. 3.25 - —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots.... lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylal, refined 95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works..... lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., works.. lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis.. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis.. lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted.. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E.. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone, A, cns..... lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns..... lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. .. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd.. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E.. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.. lb. .13 - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l..... lb. .15½- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l..... lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots.. lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ..... lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb. lots..... lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ..... lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..... gal. .36 - .37
New Orleans, tanks..... gal. .34 - .35
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 60% Mo., powd., kgs.. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content.. lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content.. lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd.. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E.. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaniphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100%.. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls.... lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.. lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis..... lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis..... lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .51 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. ..... oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. ..... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns..... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .62 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .60 - —

The linseed oils you get from National Lead are right! Right on the line... in color, drying rate, viscosity, acid number... in every specification.

National Lead's ability to produce oils to meet requirements is the result of over 125 years of oil-making experience, plus the most modern facilities for seed-crushing, extracting and refining the oil.

Whether it's raw linseed oil, boiled oil... or a modified oil such as bleached, acid- or alkali-refined, heat-bodied, oxidized, polymerized, chemically or mechanically treated... you'll find it right at National Lead.

The range of types supplied by National Lead is suggested by the chart below... and we are always ready to process oils to your own specifications.



Here's your Direct Line to the Right Oil... for your paints

NAME AND NUMBER	Viscosity (G-H)	Acid Number	Sapon. Number	Specific Gravity at 15.5° C.	Color (Gardner)	PROCESS	REMARKS	USES
1 Raw	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Aged and filtered		
2 Pale Boiled	B	4-6	189-195	.937-.941	10-11	Driers added in special processes	Light color Fast drying, durable Similar to #4—more driers	Thinning pastes Thinning pastes, exterior paints, shingle stains and torpaulin paints
4 Kettle Boiled	B	5-7	189-195	.938-.942	14-15			
5 Kettle Double Boiled	B	5-7	189-195	.939-.944	17-18			
11 Aged Raw	D	3-7	195-200	.948-.952	9-10	Oxidized	Low viscosity Medium viscosity High viscosity	Printing inks, patent leather, linoleum and oil cloth
12 A. T. Bodied Raw	O	4-6	208-215	.960-.965	8-9			
13 Heavy Bodied Raw	ZZ	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	8-10			
14 Heavy Bodied Boiled	ZZ	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	8-10	Oxidized with driers added	Similar to #13	Flat paints
16 Bleached Bodied Boiled	ZZ	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	4-8		Light color	
17 Miscible Blown	ZZ	4-6	215-230	.995-.999	7-8	Specially processed	Good thinner miscibility	Flat white paints High volatile content paints
21 Stainless Raw	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Chemically treated	Low staining	Grinding white pastes
22 Grinders'	A	6-12	189-195	.931-.935	7-8	Acid refined	High acid number	Grinding high lead content pastes
23 Refined	A	4-6	189-195	.931-.935	5-7		Medium acid number	Exterior house paints
27 Zinc	A	2-3	189-195	.931-.935	4-5	Chemically treated	Low acid number	High zinc content paints
30 Non-Break C. T.	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Chemically treated	No break at varnish cooking temperatures	Low cost varnishes
31 Non-Break S. N.	A	2-5	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Mechanically treated		
33 Diamond V	A	2-5	189-195	.931-.935	9-11	Acid refined	High acid number varnish oil	High drier content varnishes, Varnishes and paints
35 General Purpose	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Bleached	Light colored varnish oil	
37 A. A. Varnish	A	2-3	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Chemically treated	Medium acid number varnish oil	Light colored varnishes
41 E. W. Varnish	A	1-3	189-195	.931-.935	4-5		Low acid number varnish oil	
43 Perfection	A	0.1-0.6	189-195	.931-.935	4-5	Alkali refined	Very pale and neutral	Highest grade varnishes
45 Sealfast	A	0.1-1.0	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Alkali refined and specially treated	Fast bodying	For fast kettling operations
47 Superfast	B	2.0-3.0	195-205	.941-.945	6-7		Extremely fast bodying	For extra fast kettling operations
51 Pale Heat Bodied A+	A+	1.5-3	189-195	.931-.935	4	Heat bodied	Pale color, uniform viscosity; may be blended to obtain other viscosities.	Paints, enamels and varnishes
53 Pale Heat Bodied Q	Q	3-6	189-195	.952-.957	5-6			
55 Pale Heat Bodied ZZ	ZZ	9-11	189-195	.965-.970	6-7			
57 Pale Heat Bodied ZS	ZS	10-12	189-195	.967-.972	6-8			

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).*

National Lead Company ...one of the oldest names in OIL

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Mullein flowers, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -50.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms..lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
Musk, synthetic, ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms.....lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source..lb. .13 - .13¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures..lb. .17¾- .18
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .17¾- .25
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .12½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton.61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock....ton.84.00 -85.00
J2, bgs., ex dock.....ton.50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom. crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .09 - .10
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio....M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio.....M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston.....M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi.....M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant..M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant..M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene.....M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo.....M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland.....M c.f. .04653- —
9. Wichita Falls.....M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa.....M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¼
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works..lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted..kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6..tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't.. unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works.. unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies...lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs.....lb. .58 - .68
splits, bgs., afloat.....lb. .57 - .58
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica, bus.....lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb .13 - .14

O

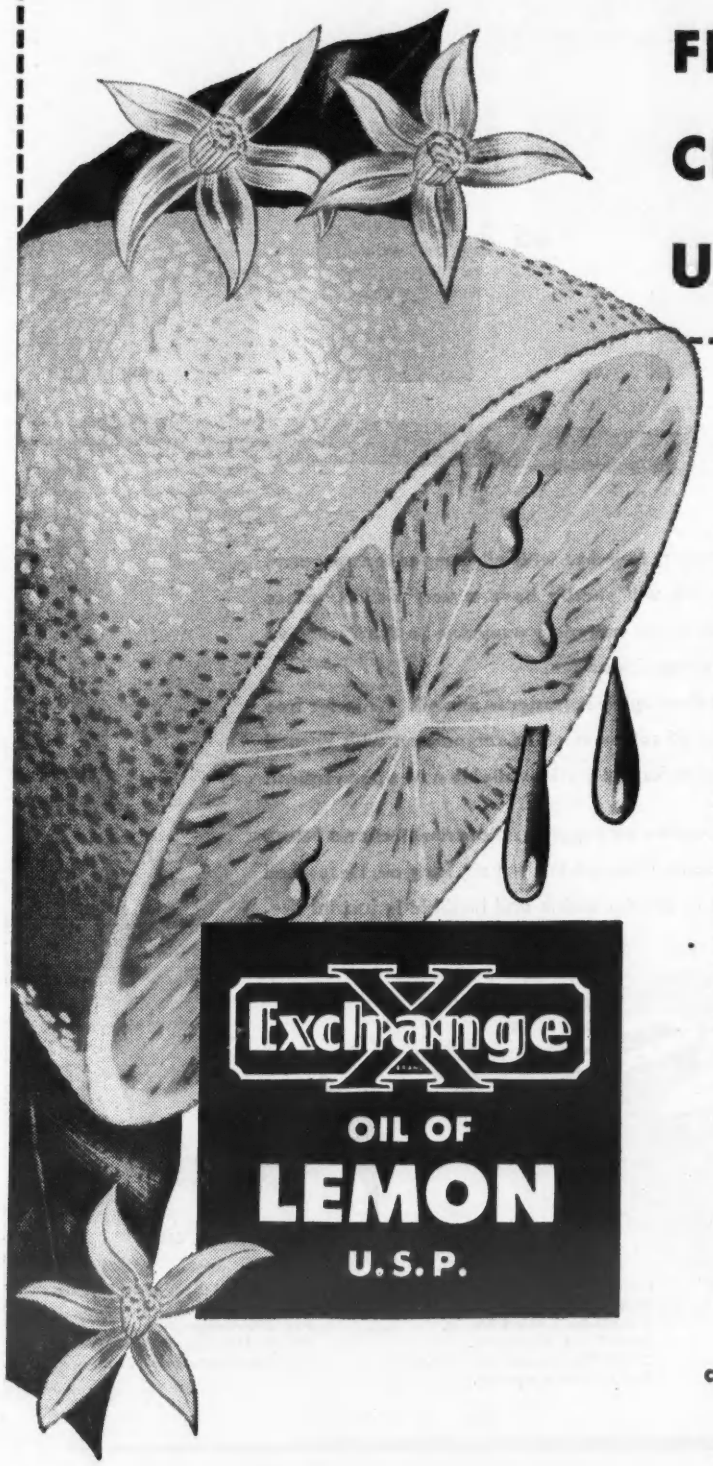
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100° 140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15¼- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns....lb. .80 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots.....lb.150.00 -160.00
seed, bots.....lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms....lb. .52 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns.....lb. 8.00 -10.25
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
rectified, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.....lb. 4.80 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignatoe wood)
Bone, dms, works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.35
tech., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.90
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.....lb. .25 - .60
white, dms.....lb. .35 - .69
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
rectified, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, csn.....lb. 4.00 - 5.10
Oil, cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.60.00 -75.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .3875- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.lb. .4185- —
l.c.l.....lb. .4235- —
tanks.....lb. .4060- —
unbodied, dms, c.l.....lb. .4035- —
l.c.l.....lb. .4085- —
tanks.....lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .47½- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .3550- —
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .3675- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3725- —
tanks.....lb. .3550- —
refined and deodorized, dms., cl..lb. .3825- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3875- —
tanks.....lb. .3700- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .3650- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3700- —
tanks.....lb. .3525- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks..lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms.....lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .80
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms....lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamom bark, USP, bots....lb.32.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Java, true, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Java type, cns.....lb. 2.55 - 3.15
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.75

Mullein Flowers—Oil, Eucalyptus

Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .19 - —
Pac. Coast.....lb. .18 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax ret., dms., l.c.l..lb. .27¾- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .31¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.23.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .24¼- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E..lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. No prices.
refined, dms.....lb. .30 - .30½
tanks.....lb. .28 - .28¼
Costus, bots.....oz.21.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley..lb. .23½- —
tanks, Texas.....lb. .23¼- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. No prices.
salad, dms.....lb. .3225- —
tanks.....lb. .2840- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns.....lb 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns.....lb 5.75 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dilliseed, India, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 5.25 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.85
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.55

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order— Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, Fennel—Orange, Dinitroanalin Toner

Oil, fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 3,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units ams. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -33.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Oil, grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .23 - .23½
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .24 - .24½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .26 - .26½
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 8.50
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 8.30 - 9.75
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns...lb. 4.15 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 6.95 - 7.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.50 - 8.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.., Zone 3 lb. .2420- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2460- .2500
tankcar.....lb. .2300- —
tankwagon.....lb. .2320- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .2430- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .2520- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .2330- —
tanks.....lb. .2150- —
Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. 26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .41 - .46
20°, dms.....lb. .40 - .44
30°, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.55 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .34½- .35½
tankcars.....lb. .32 - .34
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid....gal. 3.25 - 3.40
foots, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .75 - 1.10
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.177.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .27¼- .28
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.22.00 -26.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .24½- —
refined, dms.....lb. .30 - .30¼
tanks.....lb. .28¼- —
Oil, pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 4.95 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.90 - 5.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.95 - 6.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South..gal. .75½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C.....gal. .92 - —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C...lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .28 - .30
Red, saponified, dms.....lb. .25 - .26¼
tanks.....lb. .23½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .28¼- .29½
tanks.....lb. .26¾- —
single dist., dms.....lb. .25¾- .27
tanks.....lb. .24¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .70 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.16.50 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.25
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 2.15
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .2430- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .2520- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .2330- —
tanks.....lb. .2150- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .20½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2465 —
l.c.l.....lb. .2525- .2575
tanks.....lb. .2340- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2340- —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - .2450
tanks.....lb. .2240- —
salad, dms.....lb. .2615- .2625
tanks.....lb. .2400- .2440
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.60 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1920- .20
tankcars.....lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms...lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars.....lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 5.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .22 - .22½
Tansy, dms.....lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South...lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South...lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South..gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. .....gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns, dms....lb. 2.05 - 3.10
white, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. .41 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. .....lb. .42½- .43
l.c.l. .....lb. .43½- —
tanks.....lb. .41 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.30.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.23.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.22.00 -35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 7.85 - 8.65
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00
extra, bots.....lb.18.50 -30.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms.....lb. .28¼- .29¼
tankcars.....lb. .26¾- —
Oleostearin, edible, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works. ton.10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. .....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. .....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. .....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ Davenport, Fenn, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.30 - —

For late summer shipment from California . . .

SAFFLOWER OIL

. . . in various grades

Present economy studies, together with oil comparison research, indicate that Safflower Oil will shortly have a very definite place among the vehicles and vehicle raw materials available to the Protective Coatings and Floor Coverings industries.

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ALSO AVAILABLE: information on supplies, characteristics and future prospects for such supported commodities as Walnut oil, Tung oil, Linseed oil and Soya oil, as well as oils for edible and inedible industrial use.

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PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORP.

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DALLAS—W. W. Richersen Co.
DENVER—Roger Gormly
DETROIT—Geo. E. Moser & Sons, Inc.
HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co.
MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Reg.
NEW ORLEANS—Russell Chemical Co.
NEW YORK—Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker Industrial Oils
PORTLAND—Western Chemicals, Inc.

Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers ats lb. 40 - .45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls lb. .17 - 18
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese bgs lb. 15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona bls lb. .15 - .18
powdered bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non ret dms. c.l. same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. 50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrohiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.26 - 5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots. works frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .29½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bgs lb. .39 - .42
Para-anisidin dms. works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0695- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l. ref'y lb. .0695 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0705- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0720- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
Paraffin prices in bags, and cns., c.l. 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .16½- —
10,000 lbs to c.l. same basis. lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
94-95% powd. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs to c.l. same basis. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib., dms., c.l., N. Y., delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., to c.l., N. Y., delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. or more lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. cms. c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works, lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
Peanut meal 45% sacked, mills ton. 67.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —

Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk, sterile over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .04 —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .02½ —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units .04½- —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl .10¾- —
200,000 units vl .16 - —
500,000 units vl .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .04½ —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 23 .28
truckload 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb 20¼ —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot lb. 1.67 - —
April shipment lb. No prices.
May shipment lb. No prices.
July-August shipment lb. No prices.
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Haitian, bgs lb. .28 - .30
birdseyes, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Japanses hontakas, bgs lb. .24 - .25
birdseyes, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .25 - .26

Pepper, red, Mexican, sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source lb. .30 - .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .45 .46
Sudanese small, bgs lb. .49 .51
Turkish, bgs lb. .18 - .23
White, bgs lb. 3.00 - —
Peppermint, USP, dom. bls lb. .60 .65
imported bls lb .80 .90
Pepsin NF bulk containers lb 3.90 —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'd. lb. .05⅜- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅛- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅛- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅞- —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝- —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅜- .08
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¼- —

Orange Mineral—Petrolatum, USP, Cream, Soft

Notable

PERFUME SPECIALTIES

by VERONA

ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . you'll find it an economical, high-quality replacement for the scarce and high-priced natural oil.

ROSE E-131 . . . possessing the true scent of the fresh-plucked flower, it provides the ideal base for rose-scented cream lotions and cosmetics.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . embody it in your lipsticks and creams for its fresh, enticing, authentic strawberry odor.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE, NATURAL FLORALS AND RESINOIDES

AROMATICS DIVISION
VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
26 VERONA AVE.
NEWARK 4
NEW JERSEY
VERONA

Petrolatum, USP, Yellow—Phthalic Anhydride

Petrolatum, USP, yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¾- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅜- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl 1.10 2.99
Illinois bbl 2.44 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 2.83
Louisiana Arkansas bbl 2.08 2.90
Montana bbl 1.28 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl 2.16 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 2.95
North, North-Central bbl 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 2.65
West bbl 2.33 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l. group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .44 - —
60°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.50 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.18 - —
Boston, Mass bbl. 2.20 - —
Charleston, S. C bbl. 2.13 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.12 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.15 - 2.20
Norfolk, Va bbl. 2.18 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.18 - —
Portland, Me bbl. 2.23 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.175 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.13 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 - .09375
No 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375- .08750
range gal. .09125- .09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1, gal. .105 - —
No. 2 gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery, gal. .12125- .12625
Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y. gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .10675- —
tankwagon, Balitmore gal. .19½- —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½- —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½- —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y., refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½- —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
Petroleum naphtha, high solvency, 340-410 n.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles ga. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 4, tanks gal. .11375- —
Tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1835- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, 6lb. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol CP bots., fib. dms., works lb. 16.00 -17.75
commercial, fib, dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., expert lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.

HOOKER CHEMICALS
help you make
PHARMACEUTICALS

Aluminum Chloride, Anhyd.
Antimony Trichloride, Anhyd.
Benzoic Acid
Benzoyl Chloride
Benzyl Chloride
Monochloroacetic Acid
Muriatic Acid
Paranitrobenzoyl Chloride
Propionyl Chloride
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Sulfhydrate
Sodium Sulfide
Sulfuryl Chloride
Thionyl Chloride

The Hooker Chemicals listed at the left are widely used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. As chemical intermediates they are in demand for other uses as well.

Increased demand occasionally makes it impossible to accept new business but we are doing everything possible to keep up with your needs. There has been and will be no compromise with Hooker quality and shipment-to-shipment uniformity.

As materials become available, they are shipped out promptly. Careful scheduling, and point-to-point checking en route, assure that Hooker Chemicals reach you in the same good condition as when they leave us.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in the typical properties, specifications and uses of any of these chemicals, we shall be glad to send you technical data sheets. For a complete list of Hooker Chemicals ask for Bulletin 100. Please request on your business letterhead.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

New York, New York • Wilmington, California • Tacoma, Washington

HOOKER CHEMICALS ®

1-185

CYCLOHEXANOL • PIPERIDINE • METHYL CYCLOHEXANOL • CUSTOM HYDROGENATIONS • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • CHLORINE

Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	- .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots.	oz.	5.25	- —
Nitrate USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	- —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.25½	- .26
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South	lb.	.0468	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0511	- —
whse., N. Y. C.	lb.	.0555	- —
tanks, works, South	lb.	.041	- —
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.75	1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65	1.93
98% dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	kilo.	9.00	-10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms.	lb.	.1054	- —
5 to 19 dms.	lb.	.1029	- —
20 or more dms	lb.	.0969	- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms.	lb.	.1148	- —
5 to 19 dms	lb.	.1123	- —
20 or more dms	lb.	.1003	- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-37.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	-41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.09	- .10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02	- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Pertoleum (see Asphalt)			
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South	100 lbs.	3.75	- —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.06	- .06⅛
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	90.00	-93.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.38	- .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	14.70	-15.45
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.47	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.47	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.34½	- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35	- —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.36	- .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l.	lb.	.34½	- —
crystals, neat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l.	lb.	.32	- —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l.	lb.	.30½	- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. 4½c per lb higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.90	- .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17	- .17½
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .19½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.21	- .21½
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .20½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.625	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.125	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.30	- —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.15	- —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.55	- —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.90	- —
l.c.l., same basis, works.	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Potassium abietate, dms	lb.	.08	- —
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	- .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.21	- —
powd., dms.	lb.	.23	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	214.50	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	277.50	- —
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	282.50	- —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50	- .52
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.55	- .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.34	- .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.30	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.16½	- .18
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.21	- .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex works	lb.	.13	- .13⅛
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.31	- .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	- .27
gran., dms	lb.	.20	- .22
powd., dms	lb.	.29	- .32
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.32	- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.37½	- .38⅛
powder, dms.	lb.	.40½	- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½	- .55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	- —
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	.75	- .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.36	- .39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works	100 lbs.	3.50	- —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.21	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	- —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.42	- —
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton.	.50½	- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M.	ton.	25.50	- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	- .32
purified, dms	lb.	.42	- .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.22½	- .23½
USP, dms., works	lb.	.24¾	- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	- .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Potassium prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60	- .63
yellow, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½	- —
smaller quantities	lb.	.23	- —
kegs	lb.	.28	- —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.70	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.20	- —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.70	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.20	- —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.85	- —
40.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.00	6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.75	- 7.50
1-4 dms., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	- —
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.822	- .878
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%	ton.	36.25	- —
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	- .33
gran., dms	lb	18½	- —
powder, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.82	- 1.06
tech., works	lb.	.77	- .79
Titanate, etns., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¾	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	- —
Potassium magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	16.00	- —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.35	- .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs	lb.	.72	- .83
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	- .55
Pregnenolone, bots	lb.	1.75	2.50
Acetate, bots	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Prickly ash bark bls	lb.	.25	- .28
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	3.75	4.00
spot	lb.	4.00	4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	3.30	- 3.75
Propane commercial grade, tanks, group 3	gal.	.04	- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	28½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	29½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP, dms.	lb	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.08½	.09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	.10½
tanks	lb.	.07	.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19½	.20½
l.c.l. frt alld., E	lb.	.20½	.21½
tanks, frt. alld., E	lb.	.17½	.18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.20¼	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	.19¼
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more	kilo.	55.00	- —
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.24	.23
blonde, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
husks, bgs	lb	65	66
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.40	50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots.	lb.	03½	04
smaller lots	lb.	03¾	04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.05½	- —
fine, bgs. ton lots	lb	04	- —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	02½	- —
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb	02¼	- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.18	- .20
Purple lake (see Red).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.50	- —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½	- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works	gal.	14.00	- —

Phthalimide—Pyrethrum, Liquid, 20-1

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Pyrethrum, Liquid, 30-1—Salt Cake

Pyrethrum, liquid, 30 to 1, basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal 2.67 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret dms., c.l. same basis lb. .89½ 1.04½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .90 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 10.00 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.50 -11.00

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque amber, cs., works lb .17 - —
black cs works lb .14 - —
mixed mottled cs. works lb .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, translucent, pastels, cs., works lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque amber cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 65% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, ngs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 215.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs lb .90 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. No prices.
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns, 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½- .64¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
Maroons, resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.80 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine (see Carmine)
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa. Coplev O, Easton, Pa.; E St. Louis lb. .05¼ .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls, works lb .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls, works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l. works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian, mill, bgs, works lb .09¾ .97
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls, frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.88 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Lake, dlvd. lb. 1.15 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., bbls, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .85 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb., cans lb. 48.00 -55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .90 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .95 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots, dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 28.00 -30.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .16 - .16½
Cyprus, bls lb. .10 - .12
Dalmatian, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Greek, fancy, bls lb. No stocks.
Offinalis, English, bls lb. .75 - .80
European, bls lb. .50 - .51
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .15 - .16
Sago flour, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —

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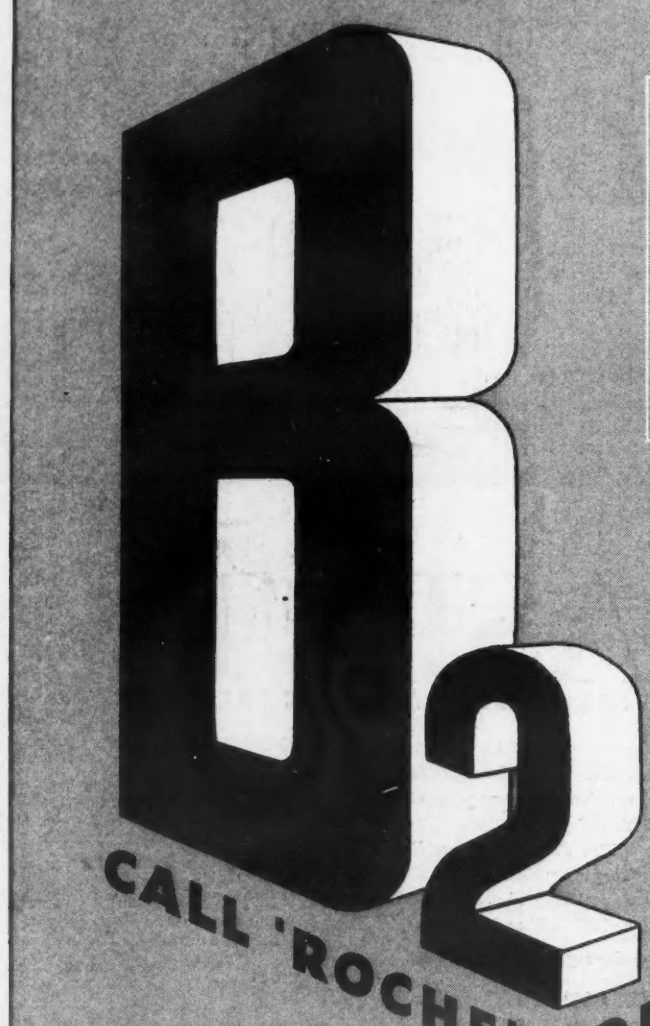

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Vitamin A palmitate synthetic

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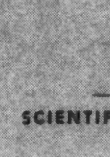

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Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter, powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 -300 00
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .35 - .50
honduras bls lb. 40 - 45
Mexican bls. lb. .30 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls lb. .11 - .12
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammon, resin lump cns lb 1.95 - 2.20
powd. cns lb 2.05 - 2.30
Root bgs lb 11 14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium powd. dms. dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Senna leaf Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls lb. .22 - .24
No 2, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., oxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
hulled, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Nicaragua, natural, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
hulled, bgs lb. .27 - .30
Turkish, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .55 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .53 - —
Superfine, bgs, 10 bgs lb. .51 - —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .49 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph. dry-grd. 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 -
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .90 15 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79¼ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅜ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot oz. .56⅜ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅛ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅜ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 -60 00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns. lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot Canada bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms. works, lb. .11½ - .13
NF, gran. gil. dms., works lb. .16 - —
Sodium alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd. dms works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½ - .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs. c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 33° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash) crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
Sodium cyanide, 96-98%, dms. lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½ - .15
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12 00 -16 50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16 50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb. 11 00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8 15 —
Gluconate dms lb 83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb 1.80 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride dms. works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic).
USP pellets dms lb .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 7.15
pea, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 —
gran. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb 2.69 —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms. cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½ —
tech 50% dms cbys. works lb. .15½ .16½
Lauryisulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octa hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 124 50 129 50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls works ton 199 50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls $5 per cwt higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls, frt alld lb .62 - —
Metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.10 - —
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.0 —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.4 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.20 —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .60 - —

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Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Monohydrate—Triethylamine

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn., works ..... ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb bgs. c.i. At Gulf, Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works ..... lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.80 - 7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min available at ¼c. per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
smaller lots, works lb .31 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.75
ferric dms., 1,500 lbs. works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 ....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ..... ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ..... ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ..... ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .05 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .788 - .827
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, ND VII, dried gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst (see G'auber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls ... lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. ... lb .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ..... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech, dms works lb .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. ..... lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
t.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd, East lb. 2.25 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms. 1,000 lbs. or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
ton lots to a tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms. ton lots to a tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works ..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.63.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns ..... oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls boxes lb 1.60 - —
White, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ... lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 —
paste dms., works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. ....100 lbs. 6.67 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ Nom.
t.c.l., spot ..... lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs ..... lb. 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .24
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns. dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms ..... lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Chromate bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.37 —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1025- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, nbls., works ..... lb .42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works ... lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots. ..... oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. ..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .18¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. t.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. .. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. .lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. .lb.10.60 -11.10
powder ..... lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. .lb.12.25 -12.75
powder ..... lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, ... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. .lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. ..... lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms ..... lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. .lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. .lb. 8.05 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls, mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
treated, 10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot ..... lb. .31 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works ... lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., t.c.l. dlvd .. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock .... short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis ..... ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. ..... unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs ..... lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
t.c.l. ..... ton.28.00 -29.00
98.5-99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works ..ton.27.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works ... lb. *.16¼- —
inedible, extra, works ..... lb. *.14¾- —
fancy, works ..... lb. *.15 - —
special, works ..... lb. *.14½- —
No. 1, works ..... lb. *.14 - —
No. 2, works ..... lb. *.13 - —
No. 3, works ..... lb. *.13¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms ..... lb. .10 - —
50%, dms ..... lb. .14 - —

* indicates OPS ceilings.

Tamarind, W.I., bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs ... lb. .08¼- .09
medium grades, bgs ..... lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .40 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .46½- —
30-33% dms. c.l. same basis. gal. .72½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .70 - .75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. ..... lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. ..... lb. .50 - .56
prime, dms. ..... lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether dms. c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. bots. gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Propionate, USP, 100 gms. bots. gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene), USP, 55-gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .57 - —
tanks ..... lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb.12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots. dlvd ... lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib dms ..... lb. 5.75 6.00
Salicylate, fib, dms ..... lb 5.17 —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 —
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms ... lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams ..kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams ..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ..... lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots ..... 100 grams.115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Spanish bls ..... lb 08½ 09
Thymol, kgs ..... lb. 3.75 3.80
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 8.00 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .91 - —
Metal ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Oxide, bbls ..... lb. 1.46 - —
Sulphate, stannous, bbls ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .80½- .81½
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
Titanium dioxide, chalk resistant, rutile, natural, milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05¼
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08½- .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. coast. c.l., dlvd., t.c.l., ex whse, ½c. higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works. lb. .45½- —
smaller pkgs., works ..... lb. .48 - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist ..... gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. ..... gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .30½- —
Toluol, petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls. ... lb .92 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. ... lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works .. lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works .. lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .51¼- .52¼
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms ..... lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .64½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Trichloronenzene, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41¼- —

Triethyl citrate, tech., dms.....lb. .38½ - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .48 - —
tanks .....lb. .45 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli air-floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .017½ - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works..lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works..kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 7.95 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .26½ - .27
Haitian, bgs .....lb. .11½ - .12
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .14½ - .15
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C.....gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC...gal. .93 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. .....gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt. alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east..ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va..ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis..ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .38 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock.....ton.94.00 -95.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 -70.00
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra..lb. .10½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns. works..lb. 1.28 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
whole, tins.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Tahiti, cs lb 2.75 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots .....lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works. .....lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.....1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units.1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more..1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm .....1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, 1,000,000 A units per gm...1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, not less than 1,600,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials, 25 100 and 500 milligram lots milligram. .45 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

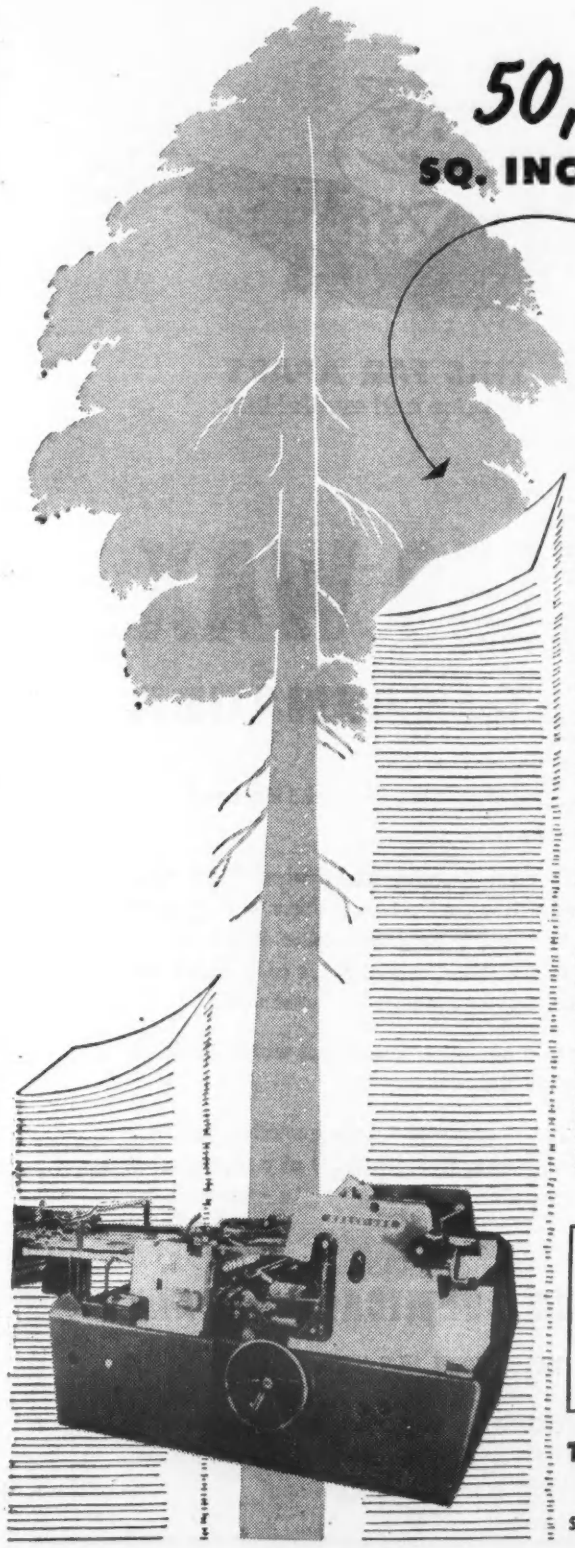
W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago..lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis .....lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis..lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs.....lb. .80 - .81
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .72 - .74
Brazilian, bgs .....lb. .75 - .78
Central American, bgs .....lb. .70 - .73
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs .....lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.18 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.26
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.21 - 1.23
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.25 - 1.26
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2 .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs.....lb. .54 - .56

Triethyl Citrate—Wax, Microcrystalline

Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM ambert ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 13½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb .34½ - —

TIMELY HELP FROM TITANOX RESEARCH:



HOW TO GET
50,000,000 more
SQ. INCHES OF PRINTING AREA
PER TON OF PAPER

Light-weight, 20-pound coated paper, pigmented with TITANOX, can provide 50,000,000 *more* square inches of printing area per ton than ordinary 40-pound stock with no increase in show-through, no loss in brightness or opacity. Such processing provides a practical way to utilize paper making materials more effectively.

In the interest of better paper making, TITANOX research has developed titanium dioxide pigments specially suited for whitening, brightening and opacifying paper and has established definite recommendations for their use. For example, TITANOX-A-WD, the water-dispersible titanium dioxide and the rutile-calcium pigment TITANOX-RCHT are suggested for use in coatings. TITANOX-A-WD is also specially recommended for addition to the beater. Each of these pigments has the fine and optimum particle size which imparts maximum whiteness, brightness and opacity . . . ensures easy mixing and complete dispersion.

Our Technical Service Department is always ready to help you make the best use of TITANOX pigments. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

8854

TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Wax, Montan—Zinc-Calcium Resinate

Wax, montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs....lb. .15½- .16
German, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .16
refined, light, bgs.....lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .95 - .97
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. ..... lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y..... lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs, c.l. works, ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 15.00
wet grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated bgs. c.l ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb .06 .07
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls .....lb. .19 - .22
Wild ginger root, bls ..... lb .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls ..... lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis .....ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 45.00 - —
Wood flour, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs..... lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb.4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58° C. m.p., ret. dms, c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y .....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 200 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 2.05 - 2.06
AAOT, bbls..... lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 3.20 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .32 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla. Ga. La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G pigments, bbls.....lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l. works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls..... lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls....oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works....lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works, lb. .28 - .30
NF, dms. ..... lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .19½- —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works, lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works..... lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld ..lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls .....lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17⅝- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17⅞- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18¾- —
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20¼- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Phenosulphonate, gran., dms...lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. .....lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots.....lb. .47 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis..100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.10.00 -10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls .....lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.25 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1220- .14

THIS CLOSE
in specifications

THIS FAR APART
in price and availability

CONCORD #159 WAX

...the ideal replacement for **CARNAUBA**

Worried about high prices and short supply of Carnauba wax?

Here's the solution to your problem! Concord #159 Wax, in specifications, is almost a twin brother to Carnauba. Melting point is exactly the same; other characteristics remarkably similar. Yet Concord #159 costs about one third less, and is available now from spot stocks.

Makes up into a beautiful, translucent water emulsion. Proved by years of satisfactory use.

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Concord Chemical Company
Moorestown, New Jersey

Gentlemen,

I'm interested in testing your Concord #159, so send me a working sample without obligation.

NAME_____

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CONCORD CHEMICAL COMPANY

MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY — Moorestown 9-1100

CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN AND CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENTS
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO₂, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
Zirconium oxide, 98½-99%, white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

Chermurgists Discuss Role in Industry

—Continued from page 7

farm prosperity, Dr. Wilbur A. Lazier, director of chemical research and development and member of the board of directors of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., reported. His thesis was that antibiotic research meant:—

1. A growing market for nutrients in which antibiotic-reproducing molds can be cultivated. These are cereals, sugars, by-products of meat and milk processing and other materials created from farm waste products.

2. Marked increases in farm income through speeding up the growth of meat animals, bringing them to market earlier on less feed, and less expensive feed.

"When added in very small amounts to the rations of poultry, swine and young calves," Dr. Lazier said, "several of the more important antibiotics promote growth in a manner not observed with any other chemical substances."

Dr. Lazier listed terramycin, aureomycin, penicillin and streptomycin as the four antibiotics whose efficacy have been most widely tested as animal-feed supplements, with bacitracin as a promising fifth whose value is not yet firmly established.

Soybean Chemurgy Future

Viewing the future in soybean chemurgy, George M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association, declared that developments to date in the chemurgic usage of the soybean crop have been merely exploratory.

"Each day," he said, "as we learn more about the basic makeup of the soybean, its oil and its protein, wide new fields of usage appear to open up. The heyday of the soybean lies ahead, and it will not be many years until we will be producing and utilizing through increased chemurgic developments crops of 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 bushels of soybeans per year.

"We must never lose sight of the fact that as they come from the farms of America soybeans contain 30 to 35 percent of highly edible nitritious protein; that each bushel contains about 10 pounds of edible oil, golden in color and rich in food value; that a bushel of soybeans contains three times as much protein, 10 times as much fat, and nearly three times as much valuable minerals as a bushel of corn, and that, as our population increases, the need for fats and proteins for human feeding, livestock feeding and industrial usage increases proportionately.

"As the upward trend of our population continues and increased recognition is given to the inherent food and chemurgic possibilities of the soybean, it will become more and more important each day as the greatest storehouse of food and chemical raw materials open to American scientists.

Chemurgic Outlook for Cotton

Dr. Leonard Smith of the National Cotton Council of America stated that cotton has a bright chemugic future for the following reasons: it is responsive to all the techniques of science; the cotton industry has recognized its need for research; a closer relationship between industry and the federal laboratories has resulted in a better program; the chemical industry has become interested in cotton improvement through research, and recent accomplishments show clearly that progress is being made.

"To attain our goal of a stronger, more prosperous cotton industry," he said, "we must maintain our faith in the future of cotton and we must strive, through influencing public opinion, to obtain more nearly adequate support for research. Since cotton research is inextricably tied to the overall agricultural research program, the cotton program can grow only if the whole program grows. To make research more effective, agriculture must bear its fair share of the responsibility for selecting and investigating suitable research subjects, and it must do this on the basis of careful studies — not on guesswork."

Developing Use of Plants

Frank W. Jenks, vice-president of the International Harvester Company, declared that as great as have been chemurgic developments to date, the surface has barely been scratched. He pointed out that botanists have described some 300,000 known plant species on earth, about 15,000 of which are found in the United States. Of this 15,000, he added, only about 200 are now used as crops by American farmers.

"Of all these plants, only two are generally considered to have had thorough study from a chemurgic point of view. These two, of course, are corn and soybeans and each of them has so far yielded approximately 200 different products under the magic wand of chemurgy.

"The opportunity ahead is vast. Future results are unpredictable in detail. But one thing can certainly be said:—Every sign indicates that chemurgy can move forward with the realistic expectation of constantly developing new sources of raw materials that can be replenished by growth.

"The wealth that lies in natural resources dwindles steadily toward exhaustion, at more or less distant future dates. The wealth that lies in chemurgical development is inexhaustible, capable of being renewed each year. That is its strength—and the hope of people everywhere."

Research at Universities

The work in chemurgy being done at Purdue University was described in detail by Dr. Roy L. Whistler, professor of agricultural biochemistry and assistant head of the department of agriculutral chemistry at that institution, and the agricultural research program at Michigan State College was reported on by Dr. Clifford M. Hardin, director of the agricultural experiment station there.

Other speakers and their topics were E. G. Cherbonnier, Foundation for American Agriculture, "An Invisible Product;" T. T. Martin of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, "The Relation of Chemurgy to Industrial Development;" H. K. Benson, chairman of Washington State Chemurgic Committee, "Chemurgy of the Sea," and H. E. Schenck, president of Indiana Farm Bureau, "Agriculture in Our Modern Economy."

Progress in chemurgy in other parts of the world was reported by Jan C. Wessel, A/S Vinmonopolet, Oslo, Norway; Richard E. Hughes, African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Johannesburg, South Africa; Wilfredo de Rafols, National Institute of Agricultural Research, Madrid, Spain; Ezzat S. Younathan, Egyptian Government Laboratory, Cairo; M. R. Raghavendra Rao, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, and Dr. Ing Edward Hess, Technische Hochschule, Munich, Germany.

Oil Discovery in Wyoming

General Petroleum Corporation, western affiliate of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has announced a wildcat oil strike at a depth of 9,688 feet near Big Piney, Wyo. Oil flowed at a rate estimated at 2,400 barrels daily. Field estimates, based on core samples, indicated the unusually high gravity of 50 degrees.

PIONEERS OF THE CENTURY

(SIXTH OF A SERIES)

1893
"SCORCHERS"

BETTMANN ARCHIVE

WHEN MILLIONS of lads and lassies, young and old, first whizzed on whirring wheels along the highways, they helped name their decade the Gay Nineties. Why such zest for cycling? Because it was the new thrill of riding on air . . . thanks to Dunlop's 1888 invention of the first practical pneumatic tire for bicycles.

In the same period, pioneering in another industry—paint—added a brighter note in home decoration to replace the depressing tone of dark woods and walls of deep browns and greens. Through striking developments in pigments, colors and vehicles, paint manufacturers created Zinc Oxide enamels of clearer tints, whiter whites, with greater scrub resistance and longer-lasting gloss.

To assist companies in developing outstanding whiteness and texture in those finishes, The New Jersey Zinc Company broadened its Horse Head line in 1893 by pioneering the manufacture of the first domestic French Process Zinc Oxide.

For over a century, The New Jersey Zinc Co. has continued to pioneer outstanding developments, many of which have helped speed the progress of the paint industry.

HORSE HEAD ZINC PIGMENTS
The Pioneer Line
Most used by paint manufacturers since 1860

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Founded 1848
160 Front Street, New York 38, N. Y.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
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Volume 159 April 23, 1951 Number 17

Tell the People

Earnestly reiterated on these pages has been the need of business to make itself properly understandable to the public. In company with too few others, we have constantly urged that business direct its publicity toward emphasizing its investment in community betterment, rather than to extol its dollar earnings or rate of expansion.

It is gratifying to find at least one segment of industrial administration, that concerned with air and water pollution, cognizant of public opinion and the importance attached to it. This was evidenced at the two-day pollution conference in New York, sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, at which the greatest portion of the program was devoted to the need for progressive public relations.

Probably the most pertinent report at the conference dealt with the industrial growth in the Los Angeles area, bringing with it an increase in density of plant effluents. While industries in that area took immediate steps to reduce the nuisance, they made little attempt to stress this fact to the public.

Public consciousness of eye-smarting smog continued to grow, almost to a point of hysteria. Los Angeles political leaders took demagogic advantage of this emotional state to sponsor and push through an air pollution control law, giving sweeping, bureaucratic powers to elective public officials. Extending down to county levels, this control ignored the advice of scientists and engineers and resulted in thoroughly unrealistic, unnecessary and unworkable regulation.

Any clear-thinking person will realize that smog cannot be cured by the simple enactment of a law or prohibition. Yet, Los Angeles officials forced changes in plant design and operation that cost $12,000,000. Ironically enough, the Stanford Research Institute, working on the problem at the behest of industry, has since issued an interim report that almost two-thirds of the chemicals entering the air are organic in nature and 75 percent of these are produced by the activities of the general public.

Had industry forcefully advised residents of the area that it was well aware of the smog situation and spelled out steps being taken to combat it, undoubtedly the hysteria that played into the hands of the politicians would have been prevented. This might have negated the need for control legislation and saved the expenditure of most of the $12,000,000.

That the lack of affirmative public relations in the Los Angeles area, and in other localities mentioned, made a profound impression at the conference was obvious. Indeed, the chairman emphasized that industry's effort to combat air and water pollution ran into an expenditure of several hundreds of millions of dollars, but he doubted that any considerable percentage of the public was aware of this.

It might be added that an outstanding example of this very need for proper public relations is the entry into common usage of that hightly unpleasant but decidedly descriptive word, "smog."

The Past Is Present

Business problems, like profits, tend toward cyclic performance. All was not gravy in "the good old days." In the summer of 1900, OPD editors were devoting lots of linotype to—you guessed it—aid to our allies, sulphur shortage and the Chinese war. Open OPD of July 23, 1900, for example, and you find:—

> "The increasing seriousness of the troubles in China is making itself felt in other ways than to cause advances in the price of products imported from that country and their prospective scarcity. Already there has been an advance in freight rates in anticipation of governmental requirements of vessels to transport troops and munitions of war, and before matters in the Celestial Kingdom return to their normal condition we may expect still higher rates and a scarcity of vessels to accommodate the ocean commerce of the world.
>
> "The conditions which prevailed during the Spanish-American war will probably be greatly intensified. At that time it was only the United States which required transports, but in the effort to subdue the turbulent Chinese element, England, Germany, France in addition will require vessels, and the prospects point to an era of high freight rates and a scarcity of vessels which may prove serious. Already the various governments are seeking available ships for transport service and it is feared the number available will prove inadequate."

Substitute troops for vessels and World War II for Spanish-American war and that editorial might almost be applicable today.

Are you plagued by lack of sulphur? Is its shortage holding up your operations? Turn to OPD for October 1, 1900:—

> "Notwithstanding that the shipments of brimstone from Sicily during the month of August exceeded the shipments during August last year by over 4,000 tons, there has latterly been a noticeable scarcity of supplies available for prompt delivery . . . Consumers are confining their purchases to the supplying of current consumptive requirements only, as importers would require higher prices should large quantities be demanded during the temporary scarcity."

There is one marked difference today from the turn of the century. Discussing the curtailment of imports, OPD said in its issue of July 16, 1900:—

> "The present deplorable condition of affairs in the Chinese Empire has a certain influence on all lines of trade and, while it may have a stimulating influence in some few directions, in a majority of instances it has a decidedly disturbing effect, and this is particularly true in the lines represented by the REPORTER . . . The situation has led many firms and individuals to solicit the advice of the State and Treasury Departments at Washington . . ."

Those days, businessmen asked the advice of the State department and were even unafraid to call attention to themselves by querying the Treasury!

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

Committee members report that their field hearings have demonstrated beyond doubt that small business is facing a crisis of alarming proportions.

One of the most significant facts ascertained is that many small businessmen are encountering more difficult problems today than they did at the height of World War II. For some unexplained reason, the material shortages are having a greater impact upon small businesses during the present limited mobilization than they did during all-out mobilization—or so the committee says. Maldistribution of available supplies appears to be the chief reason.

The subcommittee found widespread evidence of gray or black markets in basic materials, particularly iron, steel, and chemicals. These black market operations are shaking the small businessman's confidence in the need for restrictions on the use of these materials. He is told on the one hand by the government that he must restrict civilian production to conserve supplies; on the other hand, he is offered large amounts of the materials at heavy premium prices. It's no wonder he tends to question the government policies.

Specific complaints also were heard regarding government procurement. These included the following:—Insufficient time allowance between the bid invitation and the closing of bids, failure to provide specifications with invitations, out-moded specifications which increase costs to the government, and failure to mail invitations to all those on bidders' lists.

Little business seems to want the Smaller War Plants Corporation of World War II reestablished, a tighter system of allocating scarce materials, a more positive program for little business to get some of the defense spending, and better information set-ups in the field to save them from having to come to Washington with their problems.

Industry Advisory Groups Suspect

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman of the house judiciary committee and head of the monopoly investigating subcommittee, is making it tough for the heads of the defense agencies who are seeking to fill their vacancies with men from industry qualified to administer the controls programs.

The congressman doesn't like dollar-a-year men in government and has ordered his committee to make an investigation of the activities of these men to see if it can uncover any instances of favoritism towards the companies by whom they are still employed. Mr. Cellar also is voicing suspicion of the members of the various industry advisory committees.

In particular, Mr. Celler is said to have his eye on a number of NPA officials who are regularily employed by companies in steel firms or their subsidiaries that were defendants in antitrust suits. The congressman talks about the diminishing stream of military orders for small business and the lack of representation on industry advisory committees of firms employing less than 500 persons.

Ricebran Oil Scrubbed

Steam "scrubbing" of ricebran oil to improve its quality, as reported by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, is a good example, the Department of Agriculture says, of how research can aid both growers and processors by developing broader outlets for a farm product—in this case, rice. Milling rice for market includes removal of the bran coat and the "polish," an inner coating. Production of these two rice fractions in 1950 amounted to nearly 200,000 tons—used for poultry and livestock feed.

Roughly one-seventh of the ricebran is oil. This oil is worth about $400 a ton, or a total of about $10,000,000 for the oil contained in the 1950 rice crop. The possibility of enhancing the market value of this crop by recovering the ricebran oil has been a standing challenge to rice millers. After the oil is extracted, the bran still has considerable feed value. One difficulty has been that extracting the oil by pressing is not effective. Also, the ricebran oil may develop an undesirable odor as a result of its breakdown, before it can be recovered from the bran, into the fatty acids associated with oil rancidity. Once extracted, however, ricebran oil makes a high-grade, stable oil for food use.

Oilmill experience with solvent extraction of soybean oil has pointed the way to practical salvage of the oil in ricebran says the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. Several mills in the country's rice growing areas are now reclaiming a substantial part of this valuable oil. A research team at the Southern laboratory has recently developed, on pilot-plant scale, a method of separating the fatty acids from the oil between extraction and refining. This is a steam treatment, known technically as "scrubbing." It separates and concentrates the fatty acids, leaving the ricebran oil more desirable and valuable for various uses. Recovery and concentration of the acids for industrial use yields still another worthwhile rice product.

Military Procurement Policy

The military services are going to inaugurate a policy of announcing contemplated negotiated procurements. It is expected that the new policy will become operative in about thirty days.

At the present time the services give advance notice that they are in the market for a particular product or service only when the purchase is to be made on a competitive bidding basis. Since the declaration of the national emergency, this system of buying has given way largely to negotiated purchasing—or buying in secret from a selected list of suppliers.

This was made necessary, in large part, by reason of the fact that huge volumes were being contracted for and the only satisfactory way of getting the material was by negotiation. Most of the big contracts have now been let and a good deal of the future purchasing will be chiefly replacement of supplies. Because of the smaller amounts required for this purpose, it will now be possible for the services to anounce in advance when they propose to negotiate replacement contracts.

The proposed negotiated procurements will be announced in the Daily Consolidated Synopsis of U. S. Government Procurement Information, issued by the Department of Commerce and available at its field offices.

U.S. Know-How Dissemination

ECA hopes to step up the flow of technical and scientific books and trade magazines to Marshall plan countries this year, believing that this will be helpful to the technical teams that have been visting the United States to learn our productive methods.

For the past three years ECA has been operating an informational media guaranty program which insures American publishers the opportunity to convert into dollars a certain amount of their sales income in foreign currencies. During this period, ECA has provided nearly $9,000,000 for currency conversions. Negotiations are now underway to add another $3,575,000 to the size of the program.

The productivity teams that have visited this country have made two points about the value of the U. S. technical literature:—(1) It helps European technicians to understand the lessons brought back by team members who have studied in this country; (2) it is an unanswerable argument as to the effectiveness of the American system, because no one can claim that a scientific or business textbook is "propaganda."

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Through its extensive experience with the fermentation process and with organic synthesis, Pfizer developed a commercial process for producing gluconic acid before industrial applications for this non-toxic, non-corrosive acid were known and the decision was made to build large scale production facilities. The wisdom of this decision was shown when subsequent Pfizer research then uncovered many applications in the drug, detergent, food and textile fields for this hitherto prohibitively costly acid.

With an experience going back over 100 years, Pfizer's basic policy of stimulating teamwork in creative research has enabled the company to make substantial contributions to the drug and chemical industries in every period of its growth.

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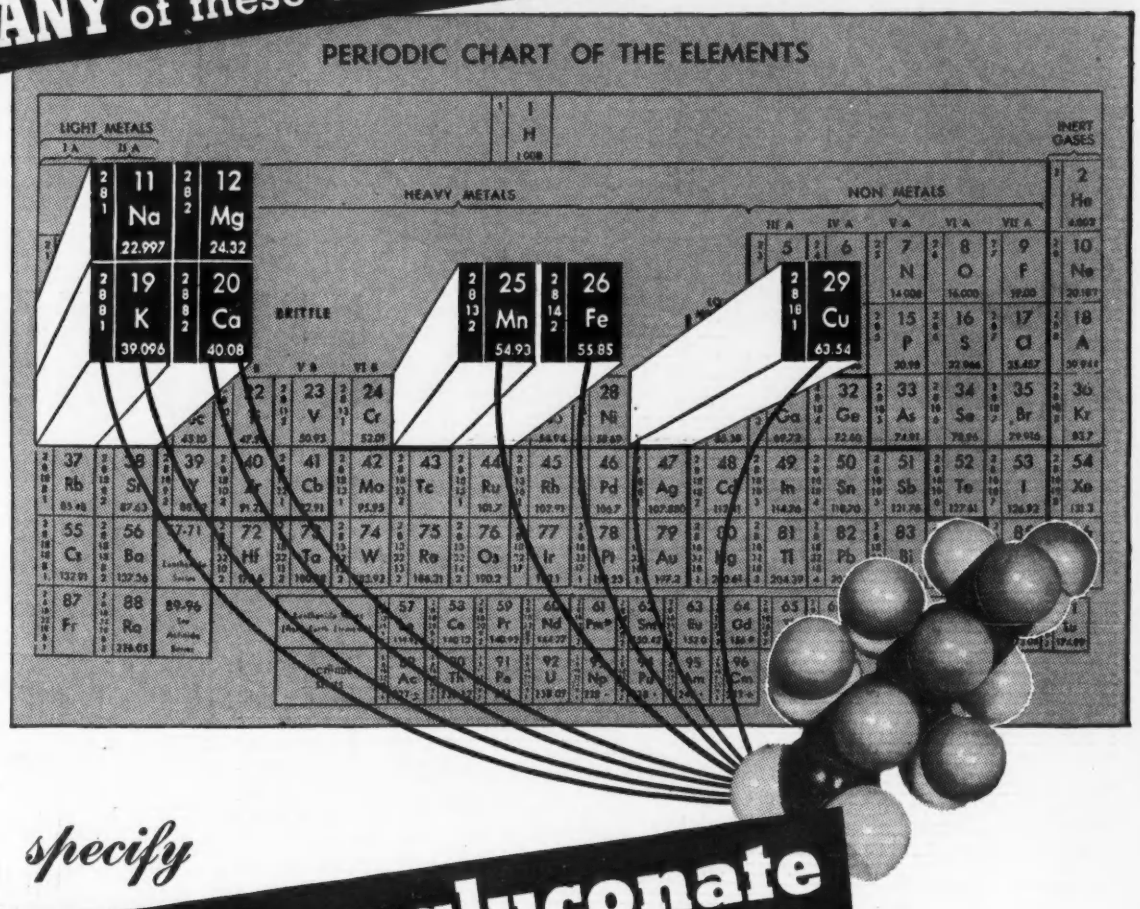

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Heavy Chemicals

Prices of tin salts were again reduced as a result of a downward revision in metallic tin announced by the RFC. Tin sulphate was the most active of the tin based chemicals with demand strong for electroplating use but there was no shortage of stocks in any description. Refusal of consumers to show any important buying interest in quicksilver brought about a lower price for round lots. Sulphuric acid was placed under allocation in eleven western states, although suppliers in other sections must report their deliveries in advance to NPA monthly. The allocation program becomes effective June 1.

Pressure for shipments of some heavy chemicals has been reduced substantially and aside from chlorine sulphuric acid and a few other acids, there has been a noticeable relaxation in general demand. The trend of soda ash is toward an improved supply with contract shipments going forward at or near schedule. Liquid caustic soda is also shaping up better but not to same extent as soda ash. Chlorine remained tight with the tankcar situation bad. The long range outlook for chlorine, however, was decidedly better owing to a large prospective increase in production. No such favorable circumstances featured sulphuric acid and unless sulphur output is expanded, acid stocks may continue short indefinitely. Glacial acetic, formic and oxalic acids and chemicals essential to the textile industry have been in good demand because textile mills hold sizable government contracts but the general market to date has not felt the impact of any unusual government purchases.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 104.1 percent for the week ending April 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 102.7 in the preceding week and 94.4 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Export figures are from the Department of Commerce.

Bauxite—Fourth quarter imports were 603,266 long tons. This brought total imports for the year to 2,476,694 tons, 92 percent of 1949 imports and 144 percent of the average for the five years ending in December, 1949. Of total imports 77.7 percent came from Surinam, 3.7 percent from British Guiana, and 18.1 percent from Indonesia. Origin of imports for the five years ending in December, 1949, was as follows:—Surinam, 84.3 percent; British guiana, 4.5 percent; Indonesia, 10.8 percent. Small amounts were imported from other countries, as in previous years. All exports of bauxite went to Canada, except for a few tons to various other points. This material is processed in Canada and returned to the United States as abrasives.

Chlorine—Supply remained definitely tight with the market under high pressure for shipments and demand considerably greater than available stocks. Shortage of tankcars continued a problem to most producers. January exports amounted to 1,174,688 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand continued active particularly from the Midwest. Production has been sold through June, leaving July the earliest shipment for new business. Industrial demand remained at its high level and export inquiry continued active. January exports totaled 4,022,650 pounds, including 2,182,250 to Guatemala and 1,390,300 pounds to Honduras.

Glauber's Salt—No easement from the tight supply condition. January production totaled 17,641 tons, compared with 18,909 in the preceding month and 18,161 tons in January, 1950.

Potash, Caustic—Production is not on a normal basis at all plants and shipments have been made from output to regular consumers. The market position of liquid has not eased significantly so far this month. Solid was not as tight as liquid and flaked. January exports amounted to 270,901 pounds, with Canada receiving 220,300 pounds.

Salt Cake—No improvement in the availability of stocks so far this month and no easement in demand from the kraft paper mills. Production in January amounted to 57,655 tons of crude commercial, compared with 62,015 in December and 41,903 tons in January last year.

Soda Ash—Appreciable improvement has taken place in the soda ash situation and some of the producers are on even beam with contract shipments. Others are a week to ten days behind but the pressure has relaxed and it looks as though inventories will be established in the not far distant future. The export movement in January totaled 16,975,165 pounds, including 11,082,970 pounds to Mexico, 3,400,000 to Argentina, and 1,000,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic.

Soda, Caustic—Conditions in liquid caustic soda have shown improvement but not to the same extent as in soda ash. Pressure has been reduced although demand is still strong enough to keep the supply situation tight. Short stocks of the dry forms have shown no sign of easement. January exports of solid amounted to 9,637,639 pounds including 1,565,765 pounds to Cuba, 1,276,215 to Colombia and 1,032,650 to the Philippine Republic. The amount of liquid exported in January was 7,490,037 with 2,325,477 pounds destined to Canada, 2,112,735 to Cuba and 1,160,000 pounds to North Antillies.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Heavy demand has kept stocks short and the market maintained a firm tight position. Exports in January amounted to 1,080,586 pounds. The largest shipments 128,100 pounds was destined to Colombia.

Sodium Phosphate—Production of meta including quantities of sodium tetraphosphate in January amounted to 4,117 tons, compared with 3,014 in December and 2,989 tons in January last year. The amount of tetra made in January was 7,160 tons, against 6,583 in the preceding month and 7,037 tons in January, 1950. Output of acid pyro in January was 926 tons, compared with 740 in December and 571 tons in December last year. Production of tripoly in January was 22,073 tons, against 20,126 in December and 14,840 tons in January, 1950.

Sodium Sulphate—Heavy demand is keeping the supply position tight. January production established a new high monthly record. The total of refined anhydrous amounted to 20,925 tons, compared with 15,859 in the preceding month and 14,243 tons in January last year.

Tin Salts—Priced lower in response to a decline in metallic tin. Sulphate appeared the most active in the list with electroplaters prominent in the buying movement. There was no shortage of stocks in any description. The breakdown was as follows:—Chloride $1.1102 to $1.2220 per pound, crystals 91c., oxide $1.46, sulphate $1.205 to $1.225 and tetrachloride 80½c. to 81½c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Potassium stannate 82.2c. to 87.8c. and sodium stannate 78.8c. to 82.7c. per pound, fright allowed East.

Acids

Chromic—Market showed a better degree of balance with some producers shipping fully up to contract schedule and others only slightly behind. Exports in January totaled 95,200 pounds including 72,000 pounds to Canada.

Phosphoric—Maintenance of heavy demand has kept the supply position definitely tight with shipments confined mostly to contract consumers. January production was at the highest level on accord. The total was 151,079 tons and included 75,301 tons made from phosphorus and 75,778 made from phosphate rock. December output was revised to 132,912 tons and in January last year 122,850 tons were made.

Sulphuric — Market remained just as tight last week as in preceding periods. Pressure for shipments gave no sign of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Potassium stannate, 2c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Sodium stannate, 1.4c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 3c. per lb.
crystals, 2½c. per lb.
metal, 5c. per lb.
oxide, 3½c. per lb.
sulphate, 3c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	215.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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easement and demand continued considerably ahead of current production. The government has taken over complete allocation in 11 western states and is getting ready to allocate stocks in the remaining states. Story elsewhere in this issue.

Thirty firms in Italy produce sulphuric acid. Both the lead-chamber method and the contact process are used; the former predominates. Trade sources estimate output in 1950 at 1,170,000 metric tons, compared with 1,127,450 tons in 1949. The present rate approaches the estimated capacity of 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 tons. Manufacturers are optimistic, inasmuch as fertilizer consumption, which takes a substantial part of the output, is increasing and the defense program probably will augment demand from other industries. Exports of sulphuric acid are expected to decline as domestic requirements increase.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper — Copper Institute states that production of copper from domestic primary sources totaled 85,644 tons in March, a daily average of 2,731 tons, against 2,801 tons in February, 2,720 daily over the quarter and an all-year 1950 rate of 2,576 tons a day. Output of copper from secondary sources was 6,027 tons in March and 14,418 for the quarter. Refined copper production rose to 112,933 tons in March from 101,054 tons in February and totaled 324,131 tons for the March quarter.

Deliveries of refined copper to consumers in the United States totaled 116,793 short tons in March, an average of 3,767 daily compared with 3,553 daily in February. Deliveries for the first three months of 1951 amounted to 324,406 tons or an average of 3,605 tons daily, compared with an all-year 1950 average of 3,757 tons a day. Industry stock of refined copper declined 3,715 tons in March to an amount of 55,609 tons at the end of the month. The post-war low of 49,040 tons was recorded at the end of December 1950.

Lead—Average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines increased 7 percent in February to reach the highest level since June, 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. February lead production was 34,370 short tons, an average of 1,228 tons per day compared with the January total of 35,476 tons produced at an average rate of 1,144 tons per day. Combined production of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma totaled 12,399 tons in February, a drop of 11 percent from the January level. The average daily rate of output for the region was approximately equal to the January figure and was one percent below the 1950 daily average. No change in output from Arkansas was reported. Production in the states East of the Mississippi River was 707 tons, a 7 percent decrease from the January total. In the combined western states February mine production of recoverable lead totaled 21,264 tons, 2 percent above the January total.

Manganese—Shipments from domestic mines of manganese ore averaging (natural) 35 percent or more manganese were approximately 9,000 short tons in January, a slight decrease from December, but still higher than is normal during the winter months, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports of ore containing 35 percent or more manganese in January increased 5 percent over the 159,993 short tons in December, 1950, to 167,358 tons in January, 1951, the latter figure including 6,756 tons of battery grade ore. India maintained its position as the leading supplier with 54 percent of the total; followed by Gold Coast and the Union of South Africa with 14 percent each.

Quicksilver—Market remained relatively quiet with consumers not inclined to take on stocks at prevailing levels. The market was lower at the close of the week with sellers naming $215 per flask in lots of 100 or over and $220 and up for smaller quantities.

San Francisco.—Local inquiry has been very quiet the past week as stocks are limited. Present quotations center around $218 per flask.

Tin—RFC made a reduction of 5c. per pound in the price of grade A tin establishing the market at $1.42 per pound. No reason was given for the downward revision.

Zinc—Average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines increased 8 percent in February to reach the highest level since April, 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. February zinc output, in terms of recoverable metal, was 57,748 short tons, an average of 2,062 tons per day compared with 59,382 tons in January produced at an average rate of 1,915 tons per day. February output was 12 percent above the average monthly production during 1950. Mine output in the states

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East of the Mississippi River in February decreased 15 percent from January but was 5 percent above the 1950 monthly rate. Most of the decline in production was attributable to the shorter month. Production in the West central states was 9 percent below the January level and 3 percent below the 1950 monthly average. Daily average production was slightly higher than the 1950 figure.

OIT Delegates Limited Export License Authority

Limited authority to amend individual and blanket export licenses has been delegated by the Office of International Trade to the field offices of the Department of Commerce in fifteen cities, including fourteen principal port cities and the border city of El Paso, Tex. The new authority becomes effective May 1.

Most requests for amendments and extensions originate in these cities, OIT said. On-the-ground action by the field offices in such cases will mean quicker service to exporters, the agency states. Similar authority was exercised by the New York regional office only. The new authority permits the field offices to extend license expiration dates as well as amend licenses to change the quantity or dollar value and to correct the licensee's address or any obvious typographical errors.

The field office in each city covered by the order will exercise its authority only in connection with licenses for presentation to the Collector of Customs in that city and, in the case of six cities, in nearby ports, as follows:—Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Jacksonville, Fla.; Miami (also for Port Everglades and West Palm Beach), New Orleans, La. (also for Baton Rouge and Morgan City, La.); Houston, Tex. (also for Galveston and Laredo, Tex.); El Paso, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash. (also for Tacoma, Wash.); Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio (also for Toledo, Ohio), and Detroit (also for Port Huron, Mich).

NPA Streamlined in Move To Gear Setup with CMP

The National Production Authority was reorganized last week into six bureaus with thirty-five commodity or product divisions to make possible a closer working relationship between NPA officials and industry executives in carrying out the Controlled Materials Plan, which goes into effect July 1.

The reorganization abolished the industry operations bureau through which all the commodity functions of the agency flowed, and provided instead that the work of the bureaus shall be under the direction of four operating heads, who will report directly to the administrator. The thirty-five divisions replace the twenty product groupings of the industry operations bureau.

It is expected that the realignment of the operating groups will bring about closer coordination of the overlapping requirements of various industries. The chemical industry is made part of the chemical, rubber and forest products bureau, which includes a chemical division, lumber and lumber products division, pulp, paper and paper board division, printing and publishing division, containers and packaging division and rubber division. The bureau will be headed by an assistant administrator to be appointed at a later date.

Spencer Announces Four Sales Division Promotions

In a series of promotions within the sales division of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., Harold R. Dinges has been named director of product sales; W. W. Hutto, sales manager of refrigeration products; William Schopflin, sales manager of industrial chemicals, and Claude J. Byrd, sales manager of agricultural chemicals.

Consolidated Mining Names Wilkinson to Managerial Post

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, has appointed Arthur Wilkinson manager of the chemical and fertilizer sales department succeeding Robert Ruickbie, who has retired. A. Olaf Wolff has been named assistant manager of the department.

American Cyanamid Company Leases New Building in Boston

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced that it has entered into a contract with the Clements Realty Trust Company calling for a long-term lease on a 60,000 square foot building to house its operations in Boston, Mass. The new building, which is located at 1055 Commonwealth avenue, will replace four separate offices and four warehouses formerly used by Cyanamid in Boston.

Canada to Ration Nickel

Canada will start compulsory government rationing of nickel May 1. Order No. 1, placing nickel under government control, has been issued by the Defense Production Department's metals administrator, F. V. C. Hewett. Department officials said that no drastic curtailment of nickel to civilian industry is expected. At present, civilian producers get about 65 percent of their 1950 purchases of the metal through a voluntary rationing system introduced late last year. Canada produces about 90 percent of the world's nickel.

Trade Briefs

Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corporation, Boston, has promoted Stella R. Ellis to chief chemist.

Siberling Rubber Company has elected Charles E. Jones, vice-president and controller, a director of the firm succeeding J. L. Cochran, who has retired.

acetic acid

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY
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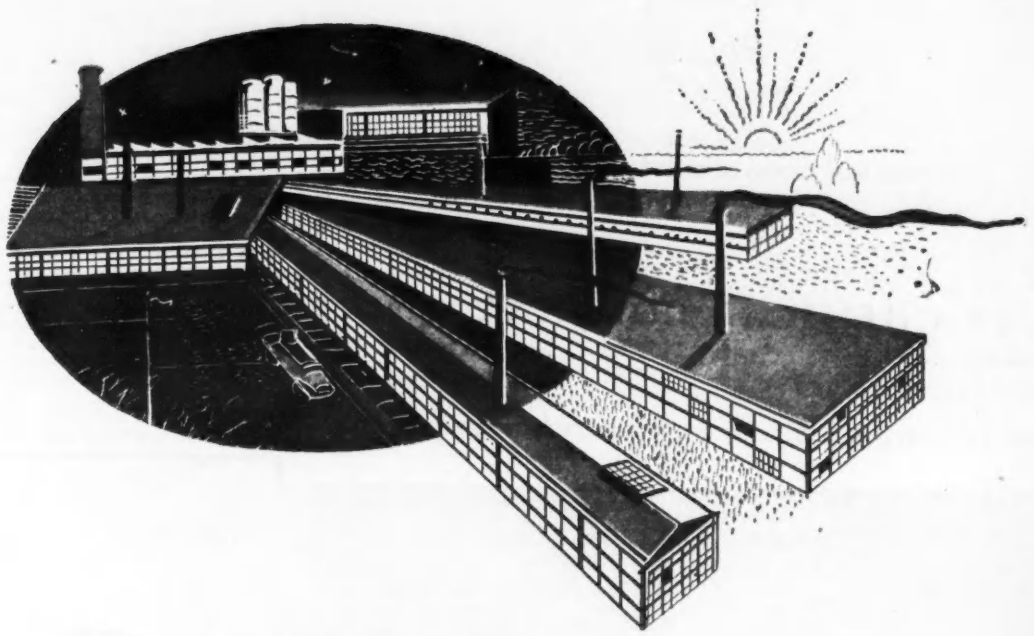

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DMA Orders Identification System for Mining Industry

As a means of expediting its program of assistance to the mining industry, the Defense Minerals Adminstration April 17 issued an order (MO-7) providing for the establishment of identification numbers or serial numbers for mines, smelters, and minteral processing plants to be used in obtaining priorities and allocations of scarce materials.

Applications for serialization must be filed with DMA on form MF-100 not later than June 1, 1951, according to the order, which also states that only those producers who have been granted serial numbers under this order will be eligible for such DMA assistance in obtaining equipment, machinery and operating supplies. Copies of form MF-100 are available at Washington, D. C., and at regional offices of DMA. No additional application form, it was stated, need be filed for this purpose after serialization if priority assistance is desired for capital equipment, application may be made by letter.

Sulphuric Acid Allocation

—Continued from page 4

tified statement of the proposed use of the acid. Small orders not in excess of sixty tons (net tons, basis 100 percent H_2SO_4) per person per month are exempt from the order.

Any person who has received sulphuric acid on a purchase order certified for a particular purpose, or who has been specifically authorized to use sulphuric acid for a particular purpose, may use the spent acid without further authorization of NPA for any purpose except in chemical combination with any other material to produce a salable product.

Any person may, without authorization by NPA, deliver spent sulphuric acid to or for the account of the person who supplied him with the original acid. In such event, however, the original supplier may not use such acid for any purpose except fortification or decomposition without specific authorization. If delivery is to be made to another for the account of the original supplier, such supplier must obtain specific authorization as in the case of a delivery made directly from his own plant.

The order places a limitation on inventories of customers equal to his "minimum requirements for the allocation period in which delivery is sought at his then scheduled rate and method of operation." No one can place an order for sulphuric acid in excess of this amount. This is prohibited even though the purchaser intends to cancel all or part of the order or to reduce the quantity of the sulphuric acid order to an amount which would be lawful before the entire amount originally ordered is delivered.

End Uses Listed

The certification statements which users must enter or attach to each purchase order should specify end uses in terms of a list set forth in the allocation order. Where an end use falls under the classification "miscellaneous" or "chemicals (not elsewhere classified)", the specific end use must be indicated in parenthesis following the words "miscellaneous' or "chemicals, n.e.s."

The various end-use groupings to be certified by users are:—

Aluminum sulphate for public water treatment; aluminum sulphate for other purposes; ammonium sulphate (byproducts); ammonium sulphate (synthetic); aviation gasoline; other petroleum products (except sulfonated hydrocarbons); boric acid; chemicals (not elsewhere classified); cellulose film; chromium chemicals, primary (including chromic acid); copper sulphate; dyes and intermediates; ethylene dibromide; food testing and processing; hydrochloric acid; hydrofluoric acid; industrial explosives; insecticides; iron and steel (light oil refining); iron and steel (pickling); lead, zinc, or titanium pigments; other metallurgical; medicinals; military explosives; nonferrous metal pickling and leaching; petroleum catalysts; petroleum sulfonates; phenol; rayon; resale upon further authorization; rubber (including synthetic); silica gel; sodium phosphates; storage batteries; sulfonated oils, superphosphate fertilizer; synthetic detergents; tall oil; textile finishing; exempt small orders; export (show export license number), and miscellaneous (not specified above).

Sinclair Opens New Fla. Terminal

Sinclair Refining Company has opened a new deep-water terminal at Jacksonville, Fla. Occupying a twenty-acre tract with some 700 feet of frontage on the St. John's River Channel, the terminal includes six storage tanks having a combined capacity of 14,000,000 gallons of products.

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Water Fluoridation Hazards Seen Cut by New Chemical

Safer, more economical fluoridation of municipal water supplies for the prevention of dental decay is promised by a self-policing new chemical, "Flural," the development of which was announced at the American Chemical Society's recent 119th national meeting in Cleveland, Ohio.

The new substance, a fluorine-containing alum complex which is readily soluble in water, is much less poisonous than the fluoridating agents now in use, and therefore can be handled by water plant personnel with much less danger, according to Dr. Wayne E. White of the Ozark-Mahoning Company, Tulsa, Okla. None of the agents presents any hazard to the water consumer, Dr. White emphasized, because they are so greatly diluted by the time they pass through the reservoirs and come out of the tap. He explained that "Flural" is self-policing in the sense that it will release fluorine to the water only so long as the concentration of the anti-dental-decay element is below a certain safe maximum.

Titanium Firm Organized

Formation of a company for the development, production and marketing of titanium and titanium alloys is being effected jointly by P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and Sharon Steel Corporation, Sharon, Pa., the two companies have announced. The new company, Mallory-Sharon Titanium Corporation, will offer a series of proprietary alloys. Headquarters initially will be in Indianapolis.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period April 13 to 19 were the following:—

To Austria — $165,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To Burma—$14,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Germany—$6,759,000 for petroleum from Latin America and the Middle East.

To Italy—$65,000 for chemicals from the United States, and $2,645,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

Trade Briefs

Monsanto Chemical Company's plant in Monsanto, Ill., has been named "The William G. Krummrich Plant" in memory of the late Mr. Krummrich, who was associated with the plant for many years.

Alden R. Loosli, assistant manager of the intermediate and rubber chemicals department, American Cyanamid Company, Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J., is attending the advanced management program of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

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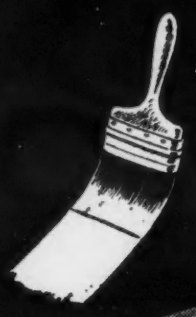

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St. Regis Appoints Gay Executive Vice-President

St. Regis Paper Company, New York, has appointed Edward R. Gay executive vice-president. Mr. Gay formerly headed the kraft and multiwall bag operations of the company as well as manufacturing in the printing paper division. W. R. Adams, a vice-president of the concern, has been placed in charge of all pulp and paper manufacturing. T. H. Cosford, a director in charge of Canadian operations, has been named a vice-president.

In addition, the company has named five others vice-presidents, as follows:—R. B. Bushman, in charge of filling machines; J. B. Eakin, in charge of purchasing; Albert Ernest, in charge of southern timberlands and pulpwood; Willard Hahn in charge of multiwall bag manufacturing, and C. H. Hartman, in charge of multiwall bag development.

Copper to Be Set Aside For May-June Emergencies

Primary copper producers were advised by the National Production Authority at an industry meeting April 18 that they would be asked to set aside 5 percent of scheduled monthly production of copper for emergency directives in May and June.

Increasing military demands, as well as requirements for defense-supporting and essential civilian programs, are expected to take more than half the available copper, NPA said. Present data indicates that when requirements of other programs are tabulated, even less copper may be available for less essential civilian products.

Bombay Int'l Fair Postponed

The International Industries Fair, scheduled this month and next for Bombay, India, has been postponed until December. The Engineering Association of Bombay, organizer of the fair, has announced that there will be two divisions—foreign and home. Persons interested in obtaining space at the fair are directed to contact the organizer, International Industries Fair, Bombay.

DuPont Polychemicals Promotion to Weigel

Russell C. Weigel, manager of one of the industrial sales sections in the polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been promoted to the position of assistant manager of the department's planning division. Mr. Weigel was in charge of sales to the paper, textile, and leather industries.

Jerry D. Shaw, manager of the section handling sales to the wood, adhesives, and rubber industries, has been named to succeed Mr. Weigel, and Arthur M. Cole, assistant manager of refrigerant, food, and petroleum industries sales, has been slated to replace Mr. Shaw.

Salloy Completes Plant

Salloy, Inc., has completed its new plant in Chicago, Ill., to manufacture nickel sulphate, and is adding facilities for the production of other nickel salts and nickel powder. This plant operation is based on a new process developed for Salloy by United International Research, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., who also designed and supervised construction of the plant.

Newhall and Wood Quit Newhall-Marshall-Wood

David Newhall and John S. Wood have resigned from the board of directors and as officers of Newhall-Marshall-Wood, Inc., New York. Charles A. Marshall, who has acquired the entire stock interest of Messrs. Newhall and Wood, has assumed the presidency of the corporation. Pending a certified audit, the company will continue to operate under its present name.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Quiet demand was noted for textile and leather chemicals last week. While new business was inactive, a steady movement was noted in withdrawals against current contracts. Higher prices were named for technical egg albumen due to scarcity of supplies and increased cost of production. Egg yolk also was advanced with the higher cost of eggs, while edible flake was unchanged, but firm. Prices also were raised 1 5/16 cents per pound for quebracho extract for shipment from the Argentine and export trading will be resumed following the suspension of sales for shipment during the past two and one half months. Price index advanced 9.5 points.

Although trading in sizing materials continued light and spotty, the market remained on a steady basis. Corn dextrin and starch were in fair request at the recent price decline. Offers of potato starch from Maine continued light as most grinders preferred to build inventories and hold for possible higher prices later in the season. Idaho producers offered stocks more freely at unchanged quotations. Tapioca flour was quiet, but steady. Offers of new crop flour from Brazil were well held.

NPA's order M57, effective April 16 only permits the use of vegetable tanning materials for the processing of leather, manufacture of pharmaceutical products, tannic, gallic and pyrogallic acids and water treatment materials. Use of quebracho by oil and gas well drillers is restricted April 1, to 60 percent by weight of average quarterly use during the first six months of 1950. NPA defined vegetable tanning materials and extracts or combination or blend thereof as follows:—Domestic materials and extracts—California oak bark, chestnut bark and wood, hemlock bark and sumac. Foreign materials and extracts—Algaborilla, divi divi, hemlock bark, mangrove bark, myrobalans, quebracho, sumac, tara pods and powder, urunday, valonia beards and cups and wattle.

Leather production in February was smaller than the previous month, it was reported by Tanners Council. Cattlehide production amounted to 2,204,000 hides, compared with 2,298,000 in January; calf and whole kip, skins, 992,000 against 867,000; goat and kid skins, 3,201,000 compared with 3.502,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,705,000 against 2,831,000.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Market was unchanged and steady. New business was less active, while withdrawals against contracts continued in good volume.

Bichromates—Supply condition was still tight. Consumption was heavy and exceeded production. Prices were unchanged and firm. Export demand was active, but sales were reported light owing to scarcity of material and high premiums asked for resale material.

Sodium Acetate—Buying interest was moderate and not as active as earlier in the month. Supplies were limited and maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — This market remained firm, despite the slackening of buying interest. However, production is readily taken against current contracts which kept available stocks low. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils—Business was reported spotty. Demand was restricted to actual requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Trading was fairly active for albumin and dried soluble blood. Prices were well held for both grades. Supplies were light.

Corn Dextrin — Business was reported moderate, while active demand continued for delivery against former orders. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades at the recent price reduction. Available supplies were scarce as production was sold up. Deliveries were still behind schedules.

Corn Starch—Demand was less active, though consumers absorbed sizable quantities against former orders. Prices were without change and well held at the recent decline. Thin boiled was scarce, while other grades were in adequate supply. Visible supply of corn declined 2,244,000 bushels to 59,447,000 bushels for the week ended April 14, against 42,424,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. As of March 1, farmers planned to plant about 85,500,000 acres to corn this year, which is about 5 per below the government goal. Federal men are touring rural areas urging the planting of larger areas:

Egg Albumen—Strength of the egg market continued to keep albumen firm. Prices for edible flake were unchanged and maintained at $2.07 to $2.09 per pound, as to quantity and powder, $2.11 to $2.13. Trading was fairly active. Technical was in limited supply and higher. Sales were reported on the basis of $1.05 to $1.10 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Egg Yolk — Prices were stronger and advanced 3c. per pound. Business was good for prompt delivery, ranging from $1.28 to $1.33 per pound, according to quantity. Smaller egg stocks has stiffened all egg products. Chinese yolk stocks on spot have been cleaned up and last quotations heard were merely nominal at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound, as to seller.

Potato Starch — Trading was reported light, chiefly for actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Offers from Maine were scarce as grinders preferred to build inventories. Idaho starch was maintained at 5½c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills. Deliveries against contracts were moving in good volume. Supplies on the spot were maintained at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour — Consuming demand was reported slow. Supplies on spot were unchanged. Unrefined was quoted at 8¾c. per pound and refined, 9¾c. per pound, exwarehouse. Shipments were unchanged at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, carlots exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest in replacements was limited as importers preferred to wait the announcement of import price regulations. New crop flour was offered at about 8c. per pound, exdock. Demand for spot delivery was quiet. High grade Brazilian was unchanged at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 8c. and low, 7c. to 7½c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — NPA's order M-57 prohibits a supplier from increasing the proportion of chestnut extract in any blend for resale above the average proportion used during the six month period ending June 30, 1950. Limited stocks were well held at unchanged quotations. Trading was moderate for actual needs.

Cutch—This market was firm. Offers for shipment were light and maintained at 7½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Myrobalans — Tanners interest in replacements continued slow. Offers for shipment were moderate and maintained at former levels.

Quebracho Extract — Higher prices for shipment from the Argentine were announced last week and lifted 1 5/16c. per pound. Ordinary solid, 63 percent tanning was quoted at 10 5/16c. per pound, bags, carlots, exdock, duty extra and clarified, 64 percent at 11c. per pound, same basis. Importers awaited official notice of offerings for shipment at the new levels. Sales for export have been suspended for the past two and a half months. Consuming inquiry for replacements was keen during that period.

Valonia—While business was reported spotty, the primary market remained firm. Offers of beards and cups for shipment were well held at former levels. Freight rates on shipments were advanced $6 per ton, effective May 1.

Wattle — Firm conditions prevailed in the market due to light stocks of bark and extract available for shipment from African sources. Prices of both materials were unchanged and strong. Consuming inquiry was active and unsatisfied.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, tech., 10c. per lb.
Yolk, 3c. per lb.
Quebracho extract, clarif., 1 5/16c. per lb.
ordinary, 1 5/16c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
326.8	317.3	316.8	225.1	237.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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Agricultural Chemicals

Buying conditions remained exceedingly tight in the basic fertilizer chemicals last week. Cutback production of ammonium sulphate has forced suppliers to ship from current production as there are no first hand inventories and the movement is three weeks behind schedule. This condition stems from the present shortage of sulphur. In such items as ammonium nitrate, nitrogen solutions and nitrogenous process tankage, demand continued far ahead of supply. Producers of superphosphate are entirely sold for the season here and in Baltimore. In producing quarters it was stated that demand for potash is terrific and substantially in excess of the available supply. One of the potash producers at Carlsbad has extended 1952 contract prices on the same basis as 1951. Sodium nitrate remained in heavy demand with contract consumers receiving shipments regularly.

Bone meal was the most active of the packing-house byproducts with demand for feed and fertilizer broad enough to keep stocks low. There was little action in dried blood and tankage and the price tendency was rather easy. Hoof meal was quiet with the buying season about over. Cutback production kept castor pomace from the market. Some sales of fish meal were reported but the tendency was to await developments when menhaden fishing operations start late this month.

Export figures appearing below are from the Department of Commerce unless otherwise designated.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Demand continued heavy for coke-oven material. Shipments are being made from production as there are no inventories. Output has been seriously curtailed by the difficulty in securing sulphuric acid and it looks as though the market will remain in short supply for an indefinite period. January exports totaled 15,117,604 pounds including 9,450,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic and 2,049,850 pounds to Cuba.

Bone Meal—Limited offerings of both raw and steamed with demand good have kept the market position firm. Sales have been made for both feed and fertilizer requirements at prices ranging from $65 to $70 per ton.

Castor Pomace—Shortage of castor seed has kept oil production down and restricted the output of pomace. Shipments are confined to contract consumers and no additional stocks have reached the market. Last sales were at $5.50 per unit of ammonia in bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Sellers did not alter their views last week. Sales were small with hardly enough demand to test the market. In New York $9 per unit of ammonia was named and $9.25 in Chicago.

Fish Meal—More sales were reported on a when and if basis, price at time of shipment for menhaden. Fishing operations are expected to start by the end of this month. Some foreign fish meal was still obtainable at $128 per ton Atlantic ports.

Sodium Nitrate — Contract consumers are receiving supplies regularly but there are no stocks offered for additional requirements. The market continued firm at former price levels.

Italy plans to import from Chile sodium nitrate valued at £700,000, the Ministry of Foreign Trade reports. Chile will import certain chemical products, including citric acid valued at £10,000 and dyes and paints worth £30,000.

Tankage — Feed demand has slowed down and the market remained relatively quiet over the past week. Occasional sales were made at $8.50 per unit of ammonia New York and at $9 Chicago basis. According to trade reports, the market did not appear to be particularly firm at these prices at the close.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—High grade 75-77 percent is heavily sold on contract for home and export but there appeared to be plenty of low grade available. Japan has not re-entered the market to date but shipments are going forward against their previous purchase and these are expected to be completed in May. England and Holland are also drawing against old contracts. Italy recently purchased a sizable quantity from France.

Production of phosphate rock in Algeria in 1950 increased to 677,055 metric tons from 645,905 tons in 1949, according to unofficial figures. Output in the fourth quarter of 1950 was 173,330 tons.

Superphosphate—Pressure for contract shipments continued to increase and the market position remained firm and tight. The stringency in sulphuric acid is holding production down and there is no nearby easement in sight. Some producers do not look for any increase in stocks over the balance of the year.

Potashes

Heavy tonnage is being moved against contracts under a demand described as terrific. Capacity production and ample transportation facilities have permitted shipments to level off schedule requirements. One of the large producers has extended current contract prices of 42c. per unit of K_2O for muriate and 21c. per unit for manure salts in bulk, Carlsbad, N. M., for 1951-1952.

Pesticides

Strong demand has continued to feature the market for insecticides. Suppliers of BHC and DDT are shipping to contract consumers direct from production and this condition applies to aldrin, chlordane and most of the other synthetics. There is no easement of stocks in any direction at present and producers are having plenty of difficulty in securing benzol, chlorine and phenol, the essential bases for many of the new insecticides. Early field reports from sections of Texas, North and South Carolina and Tennessee do not indicate as great an infestation of boll-weevil and boll-worm as noted a year ago, but it is admitted the situation could easily change by June.

Total exports of agricultural insecticides for January amounted to 11,541,242 pounds, valued at $1,902,068. The largest shipments, 8,519,761 pounds, were destined to Mexico; Canada was second with 1,090,054 pounds, and Cuba third with 303,878 pounds.

Aldrin—Finding a steady outlet to the cotton areas with demand increasing from the North Central states where prospects for a grasshopper outbreak are reported favorable. Backlog orders have been reduced while production remains heavily under contract.

BHC—Market position continued exceedingly tight, with demand ahead of supply by no small margin. Producers shipping from current output.

Calcium Arsenate—Inquiries of steady seasonal dimensions continued to reach the market. Export shipments in January amounted to 133,500 pounds and were confined entirely to Mexico.

Chlordane — Strong demand has kept this market in a firm condition. Production heavily sold for nearby shipment, but future shipments were available at former prices.

DDT—Producers devoid of stocks and short shipping only to contract consumers. Government withdrawals reported heavy. January exports valued at $574,543.

Paradichlorobenzene — Supply position tight, with production considerably below normal and no easement in the basic materials benzol and chlorine. January exports totaled 203,725 pounds and included 183,700 pounds to Canada and 12,400 to the Argentine.

Pyrethrum—Firm and tight with sellers' inventories gradually being reduced and no replenishment in sight before the end of the year.

Sulphur

Domestic production of native sulphur in February amounted to 409,377 long tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. January output was 452,060, and in February last year 376,942 were produced. Producers' stocks on February 28 were 2,759,837 long tons, compared with 2,736,188 on January 31 and 3,040,190 long tons on February 28, 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Innis, Speiden Officers Honored on Retirement

Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, presented gold watches this month to C. C. Wickstead and T. G. Flavelle on the occasion of their retirement from active service with the company.

Mr. Wickstead, who joined Innis, Speiden in 1906 as manager of the aniline color department, became a director in 1915, assistant treasurer and office manager in 1920, vice-president in 1950 and treasurer of the company in 1934. Mr. Flavelle, who came with Innis, Speiden as assistant to Mr. Wickstead in 1909, was named manager of the white goods department in 1917, manager of the gum and wax division in 1927, a director and assistant secretary of the company in 1934.

Both Mr. Wickstead and Mr. Flavelle will remain on the Innis, Speiden board and act in an advisory capacity to the concern.

Foy in NPA Metals Post

Norman W. Foy, who is on leave from his post as general manager of sales for the Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has been named assistant administrator of the National Production Authority to head the metals and minerals bureau, one of four new bureaus into which the NPA industry divisions have been realigned. Mr. Foy, who was an official of the War Production Board for several years, will head the bureau which includes the iron and steel division, copper division, aluminum division, tin, lead and zinc division, and miscellaneous metals and minerals division.

USDA Southern Lab Serving Tenn. and N. C.

Tennessee and North Carolina have been added to the nine-state agricultural area served by the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La. They were formerly in the area served by the Eastern Laboratory in Philadelphia. The change in regions is being made because agricultural interests in North Carolina and Tennessee are so closely related to those of the cotton belt states already being served by the New Orleans laboratory, Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industry Chemistry, explained. The area includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Luthi Joins Hyman

Frederic J. Luthi has joined the staff of Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Col., to engage in technical development and sales promotion work with emphasis upon European and African markets. Mr. Luthi was formerly with the Geigy Company, serving from 1941 to 1944 in the Geigy plant at Basle, Switzerland, and from 1944 to 1949 as manager of its office in Barcelona, Spain.

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Coaltar Chemicals

There was as yet no news from Washington on the long expected orders relative to either the pricing of products of domestic manufacture or the setting of a price formula on imported materials which have skyrocketed since the price ceiling regulation went into effect. Meanwhile, importers were sitting as tight as they could to avoid loss, but domestic producers were able to do business under currently established price levels. There were no price increases last week in this market other than the higher asking prices from abroad.

Increased production capacity for the manufacture of resorcinol through the proposed erection of new plant facilities on the West Coast were revealed. This, together with other already announced plant expansions, would serve to increase the pressure on benzol producers for more and more material. It was hoped that the planned increased benzol production would parallel the increased demand, but this was somewhat doubtful.

Phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone was a new dyestuff intermediate introduced on the market this month, for the production of color fast dyes. Termed PCP for short, it is a relative of the long established phenylmethylpyrazolone.

The occasional indications of easing in some coaltar chemicals previously reported, was no more than slightly in evidence last week. However, some observers saw in the general relaxation of demand for such basic inorganic chemicals as soda ash, caustic soda, nitric and hydrochloric acids, a preview of what was likely to develop in organic chemicals some months hence.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported production for the week ended April 21 as 102.9 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,057,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,045,000 tons the previous week, and 1,906,300 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Heavy demands from all sections of the organic chemical industry continued to keep the overall supply of benzol in its characteristically critical position of recent months. No let-up in demand could be foreseen, and it looked like the pressure on the market was likely to increase rather than decrease in the months immediately ahead. Plant expansions and new plant construction in benzol consuming industries were felt likely to add substantially to the coming year's requirements. Such plant production facility increases were notable in large volume benzol derivatives. Meanwhile, the benzol scarcity adversely affected anilin, phenol, styrene, resorcinol, and the widely used chlorinated benzenes, particularly, and all benzene derivatives in general.

Creosote—The continued large volume wood preserving operations were said to take large quantities of creosote, which was supplied promptly from quite adequate stocks. Prices maintained the pattern established in late 1950, and no change was expected.

Cresols—Both USP and technical grades were far short of meeting the heavy demands of industry. Production kept up to capacity, but there was only so much cresol obtainable from tar distillation operations, and beyond that natural cresols were not to be had. Prices were firm at ceiling levels.

Cresylic Acid—The pressure on both domestic coaltar and petroleum source acids was reported as quite heavy. Coaltar acids were acutely scarce because of the heavy demand for acids having the performance characteristics of domestically produced acids, and also because of the very considerable price advantage which domestic acid ceiling prices had over the imported coaltar acids. The high boiling domestic coaltar acid which is ceiling priced in less than carlot drum quantities at $1.34 per gallon, and up, depending upon the grade, was significantly lower than the $1.50 price on imported cresylic acid.

There were prices still in effect at $1.45 per gallon on imported acid, but this was confined to relatively small amounts of old material on hand. The price at which most material moved was around $1.50 to $1.55 per gallon. In so far as replacement costs were concerned, importers were having to pay foreign producers $1.50 per gallon, which meant that they would have to receive substantially higher prices on resale.

Naphthalene—Most import buyers reported that in order to obtain new material abroad, they were having to pay prices on the order of 10 to 11 cents per pound. This referred to new material and not material already negotiated for. Last week saw no sign of the long expected directive on import product prices designed to bring some relief to the price squeeze created by the general ceiling price order in the face of rising import costs.

As more and more foreign naphthalene found its way into European manufactured derivatives, the indications of a growing pinch in naphthalene supplies became more apparent. The last half of this year was felt likely to be marked by acute scarcity. With the caustic soda market running only about a week behind on shipments, and the soda ash supply in balance with demand, there was no expected hold up from an alkali standpoint in the production of betanaphthol and the other naphthol derivatives. The hold up would be in naphthalene supply, and the good supply position of alkalies would tend to put still more pressure on naphthalene demand since plenty would be available for naphthol production.

Phenol—The chlorine and benzene scarcity continued to curtail synthetic phenol output, but there was no drawback to production stemming from an alkali shortage, since the long time scarcity of alkalies had just about been eliminated. A prospective tight market position on phenol represented the outlook for the balance of the year. The chlorine market was felt likely to be very short for another year, or perhaps longer, until the widespread plant expansion programs now underway are completed. It was estimated that when planned production units are eventually put into operation that the production output will be stepped up by 2,400 tons of chlorine per day. This amount should alleviate the shortage, according to most producers, and the benefits of the program should begin to be manifested in 1952. There would still remain, however, the overall insufficiency of benzol to hold back phenol output.

Pyridine—The straight 2 degree pyridine, as well as its numerous derivatives were all in short supply under continued heavy pressure of demand, particularly from the pharmaceutical industry. Two new aminopyridines were announced during the month, by one tar distiller. They are 2-amino-4,6-dimethylpyridine, and 2,2' dipyridylamine. This brings to eight the number of amino pyridines in the series marketed by this coaltar chemical manufacturer, the most important of which is 2-aminopyridine, widely used in antihistaminic drugs. Prices were firm and unchanged at ceiling levels.

Toluol—The supply position on toluol last week was essentially unchanged from what it had been during the past month. Supplies were everywhere regarded as tight, but most consumers were able to get sufficient material to take care of their immediate needs. Some easing was reported in small lot drum demand through distributive channels, but the overall demand did not slow up perceptibly. Indications of a relaxed demand i

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	104.3

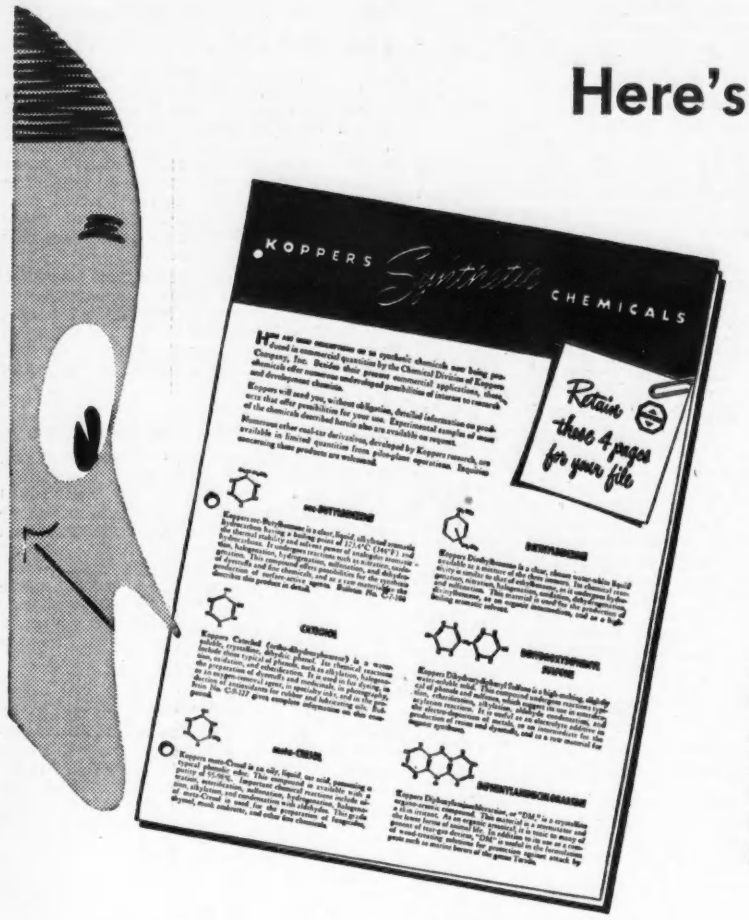
(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended April 21 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,004,355
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,670,916
Benzol	gals.	3,384,541
Coaltar	gals.	15,409,296
Creosote oil	gals.	619,123
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,105,019
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,764
Toluol	gals.	629,460
Xylol	gals.	165,159

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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KOPPERS

certain other sections of the chemical industry, notably in the inorganic chemical markets, was felt in some quarters to be a possible indication of what would develop in organic chemicals some months hence.

Xylol—The market on xylol was tight, was expected to remain tight, and no relief was in sight. Coaltar source material was not getting any easier from the critical position which has long characterized the market. Petroleum source material was likewise tight, with no noticeable relaxation in demand.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—Supplies were reported tight in so far as domestic supplies were concerned. The domestic material was priced at 40 cents per pound in less than carlot drum quantities. Some imported material was said to be offered by certain foreign sources, but at prices which were so far out of line as to be uninteresting to American consumers, some prices ranging as high as $2 per pound.

Betagammapicoline—In less than carlot drum quantities, prices were firmly held at ceiling levels of 30 cents per pound. Demand was reported as good against a tight supply position.

Betapicoline—This commodity was hard to obtain, some producers having discontinued production several months ago. The current price schedule on less than carlot drum quantities was firm at the ceiling level of $1.05 per pound.

Diethylanilin—Prices were unchanged and demand was reported as strong against supplies which were somewhat adversely affected by the scarcity of benzol for anilin production as well as the shortage of ethyl materials for the alkylation reaction. Demand was steady but the overall call was not large, so that the scarcity was not as acute as it was on anilin oil as such.

Dinitrotoluene—Drum quantities of oily material were firmly quoted at 10 cents per pound, while the refined material was listed at 21 cents. Supplies were adequate to take care of the demand with reasonable promptness, because even though toluol was short, the overall demand for this material did not run into large volume.

Diorthotolylguanidin — Demand from the rubber industry was steady, but the item had in recent years lost considerable ground to some of the mercapto accelerators, and hence the overall demand was not particularly large. Prices were firm at 52c. per pound in ton lots on a delivered basis, and 53c. for smaller shipments.

Maleic Anhydride—The benzol scarcity held up production on this item, together with the lesser demand for it by reason of its price position in relation to phthalic anhydride. Phthalic was tight, but not sufficiently so that any marked degree of phthalic replacement was as yet being effected with maleic.

Monoethylbenzene — This item was in continued strong demand against a limited supply position because of the scarcity of benzene. Ceiling prices prevailing on this item stood at 13c. per pound in tankcars, 14c. in drum carlots, and 15c. in less than carlot quantities.

Paradichlorobenzene—The pressure of demand on this item for moth preventive products was particularly active at this season of the year, and producers were hard pressed to meet the requirements. In fact the requirements were not being met, because of the critically tight supply position caused by the scarcity of monochlorobenzene, which in turn reflected the acute shortages in both benzol and chlorine. Not much relief, if any, could be expected before the end of the heavy buying season.

Phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone—This new dyestuff intermediate, related to phenylmethylpyrazolone, has been introduced on the market. Substantial supplies were expected to be available at the end of the month. The intermediate was reported to be an effective ingredient in the synthesis of light fast colors. Prices in 250 pound fiber drums were currently quoted at $3.60 per pound, and at $4 per pound for quantities less than 250 pounds.

Phenylmethylpyrazolone — A sustained strong demand was reported for this item in the dyestuffs industry, which kept production moving promptly into consuming channels. Prices in 250 pound drums remained firm at $1.60 to $1.70 per pound, and at $1.70 to $1.80 per pound in less than 250 pound quantities.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market was still tight, and in view of the bleak prospects with respect to the naphthalene supply for the second half of this year, it looked as though phthalic would remain tight. The reported easing in certain quarters was more than offset by requirements for military enduse. Import vol-

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ume on naphthalene against prior contract purchases was holding up well, but when it came to buying new material it appeared that many of the former foreign sources had dried up.

Resorcinol—The benzene as well as the sulphuric acid scarcity tended to hold up production on this item. Actually there was about as much resorcinol being turned out as usual, but the overall demand was considerably above the available supplies, making for a tight market position. A request for certificates of necessity were reported for the building of a plant on the West Coast for the manufacture of resorcinol by a manufacturer of resorcinol resinous adhesives. It was claimed that the necessary raw materials were available on the West Coast for resorcinol manufacture, and would be convenient for adhesive distribution to the industrial bonding operations in that area.

Tar Acid Oils—These blends of cresylic acid and neutral oil in varying percentage grades were firmly held to price levels established at the year-end. However, since a good percentage of the total tar acid oil output was made by the use of imported acid for blending purposes, there was a price squeeze on manufacturers as a consequence of the high price levels to which imported acid has been climbing. However, there were ways in which, for certain end-uses, the high cost of acid in tar acid oils could be offset, and some producers were inclined to blend in some petroleum cresylics without any sacrifice in performance characteristics in such items as disinfectants, notwithstanding a certain amount of pink color.

Trade Briefs

W. M. Nickerson has been named credit manager of the Houston, Tex., office of the Federated Metals Division, American Smelting & Refining Company.

Union Oil Company has loaned E. H. Weaver, manager of purchases, to the procurement division of the air force for six months of special duty.

Victor A. Raham, traffic manager of the Niacet Chemical Division, U. S. Vanadian Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been elected to the executive committee of the Great Lakes regional advisory board.

Western N.Y. ACS Names Strother 1951 Medal Winner

Dr. Corneille O. Strother, of the Linde Air Products Company, Tonawanda, N. Y., has been named to receive the Jacob F. Schoellkopf Medal for 1951, it has been announced by Carl H. Rasch, chairman of the American Chemical Society's western New York section, which sponsors the award. Dr. Strother made notable contributions to the effectiveness of radar through the development of suitable plastic cable insulation.

Presentation of the medal to Dr. Strother will take place at a meeting of the ACS section May 22 at the Buffalo, N. Y., Trap and Field Club. The medalist will be introduced by Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, dean of the graduate school of Princeton University.

Naylor to D.C. for Koppers

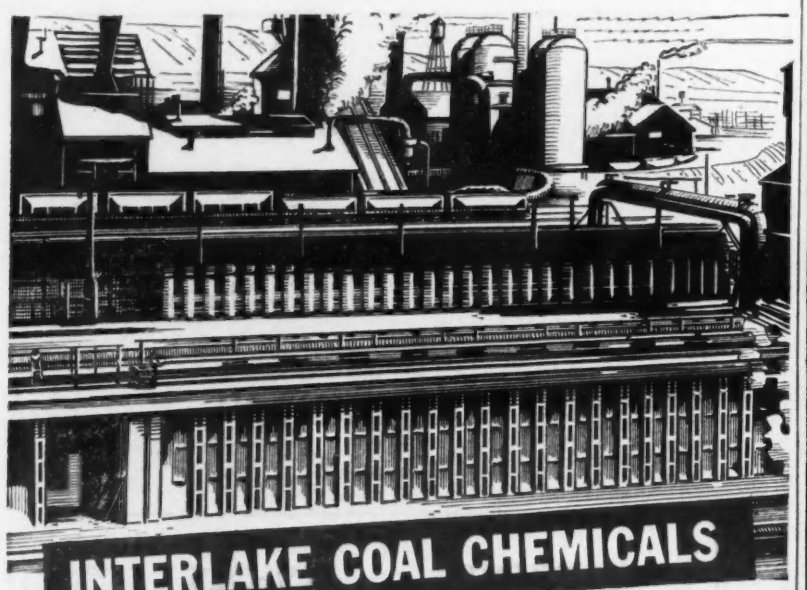
George W. Naylor, who recently was made an assistant vice-president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (OPD 4/16/51), has been assigned to have charge of the company's Washington, D. C., office. In his new position, Mr. Naylor will be responsible for all activities of the Washington office and will act as the representative of the company in contacts with various offices and agencies of the government on all matters involving company interest.

Aluminum Curbs Eased

The National Production Authority announced an amendment to its basic aluminum order (M-7) April 20 to permit limited use of the metal during May and June in the manufacture of more than 200 consumer items in which the use of aluminum was to have ceased May 1. Producers and assemblers of these goods will be permitted during the two months to use 50 percent as much aluminum as they used in the average month of the first half of 1950.

Congoleum-Nairn Elects

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., has elected Charles S. Lutkins chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Lutkins has been a director of the company since 1947.



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Dry-Cleaning—Wetting agent (Brit. 587-271) in dry-cleaning liquids.

Dye—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in boring, cutting, drilling, and wire-drawing oils, greasing and lubricating compositions, sulphonated oils, wax preparations.

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Leather—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

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Miscellaneous—Modifier of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in coasters for beer glasses, embalming fluids, polishes, soldering fluxes, wallpaper removers, and waterproofing compositions, also in various processes involving aqueous solutions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in paints, varnishes, and lacquers, and in pigment manufacture.

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Photographic—Wetting agent (Brit. 587-271) in blueprint and photographic processes.

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Canadian Imports: Jan.

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for January, 1951, compared with January, 1950, and the January-December period of 1950, are the following products:—

	January		Jan.-Dec.
	1951	1950	1950
Acids	$631,000	$434,000	$5,614,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	1,725,000	356,000	8,249,000
Cellulose products	697,000	492,000	6,234,000
Chemical products, other	4,406,000	3,381,000	43,246,000
Coal products	1,604,000	1,063,000	15,582,000
Drugs and medicines	2,291,000	1,174,000	18,629,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	1,381,000	1,086,000	12,907,000
Fertilizers	755,000	406,000	8,792,000
Gums and resins	807,000	443,000	5,999,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	2,088,000	1,159,000	23,036,000
Paint and varnishes	1,979,000	1,221,000	18,213,000
Petroleum, crude	19,277,000	13,103,000	200,506,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	7,924,000	3,077,000	107,457,000
Rubber and products	11,875,000	2,957,000	48,680,000
Synthetic resins and products	3,368,000	1,618,000	21,550,000
Tin	1,137,000	355,000	10,399,000
Vegetable oils	4,146,000	2,111,000	34,248,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	265,000	286,000	2,374,000

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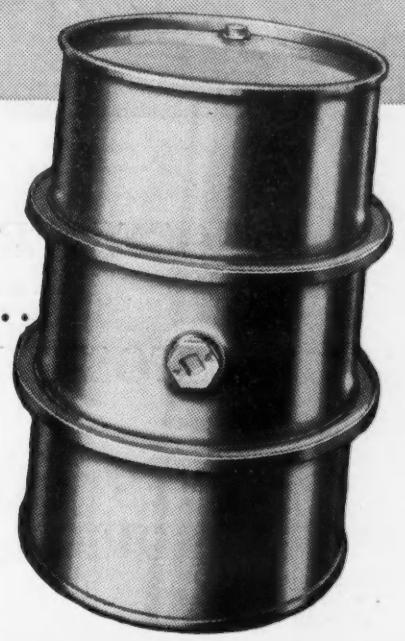

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The removal of chemicals, as such, from the DO-97 order stopped the heavy flood of DO rated orders on producers of perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene, and allowed business operations to get back to normal in which everyone could again get a fair share of these critically scarce items. Price movements during the week consisted of a ¼ cent advance on roller process skimmed milk powder and 1¼ cents on the spray process material. Castor beans were traded at some $15 per long ton under the former nominal level. Menthol dropped another 50 cents per pound during the week.

The conversion of some ammonia producing units to the manufacture of methanol brought some relief to the methanol supply emergency, but the item was still tight and hampered the production of formaldehyde. Alcohol remained tight and all of the esters were in a critical supply position. The latter tended to throw additional pressure on the market for the major ketones, which had already been established to the extent that demand was in excess of capacity.

The heavy military demand for glycerin in such end-uses as rocket fuels quickly took up any slack that was developing in the market from other directions, leaving the overall supply as critical as ever.

So far there was little or no evidence of any significant relaxation of demand for the major organic chemicals, such as was being experienced in the basic inorganic chemical markets. Since there is usually a lag of around six months between market trends in organic and inorganic chemicals, the feeling was expressed that while there could be a falling off in organics some months hence, this was likely to be forestalled by the stepped up defense program.

Sulpha drugs were quite short, some being worse than others. Vitamins were in ample supply under firm price positions, and the major antibiotics were still short of keeping up with demand.

Amphetamine Salts—There was no appreciable change in this market from the situation which has prevailed in recent weeks nor was any looked for in the immediate future. The dextro salts of amphetamine citrate, the dibasic hydrochloride, the dibasic phosphate and the sulphate were quoted at a range of from $36 to $40 per pound; dextro-laevo forms of these salts showed a range of from $6.50 to $7 per pound. Demand was said to be good with supplies adequate.

Castor Oil—The market continued firm last week as has been the case recently. Oil was still scarce but some light trading was reported in castor beans with business being done at about $285 per long ton.

Reported imports of beans amounted to 24,268 bags, equivalent to 3,640,200 pounds, as compared with the 25,731 bags or 3,859,650 pounds, brought in the previous week, and 102,646 bags, or 15,396,900 pounds, imported during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports since January 1 amounted to 488,197 bags, equivalent to 73,229,550 pounds, compared with the 558,124 bags or 83,718,600 pounds, which arrived during the corresponding period of 1950.

Chloroethylenes — The supply of both per and trichloroethylene was critically tight, the overall demand being in excess of capacity, and production hampered by the chlorine scarcity. When chemicals were put on DO-97 there was an onrush of DO rated orders which swamped producers. However, after the removal of chemicals from DO-97 things settled back to normal operations in which the available supply could once again be allocated on an equitable basis between consumers based on previous purchases.

Cocoa Butter—No price change was reported in this market from the previous week's quotation of 77c. per pound in carlots. In following the seasonal trend, demand continued slow as has been the case in recent weeks. Supplies were more than adequate for existing demands.

Digitoxin—Prices were quoted over a wide spread, the ceiling of some producers being down around $8 per gram, and others being up around $9.60 per gram. There were conflicting reports in the market, as frequently happens with relatively small volume items. Some producers said that they were virtually dropping out of production because they were stuck with a ceiling price of $8 per gram, and could no longer make out profitwise at that level. Some were selling at their ceiling of $9.60. Still others were reported as being long on supplies, and said that they would take all the business that they could get at $8.

Formaldehyde—The formaldehyde market was acutely short of sufficient material to meet the overall demand. Of course the pressure of demand on the formaldehyde market was limited by the scarcity of phenol, urea, and melamine. If resin and adhesive producers could get all these raw materials they wanted, the pressure of demand on formaldehyde would far exceed the capacity to produce. One of the major contributing factors to the tight formaldehyde market was the continued shortage of methanol. Methanol was still quite tight even though there had been some conversion of ammonia plants for the manufacture of methanol synthetically, as a stop gap measure caused by the difficulty experienced in some of the gas fields.

Gelatin—The United States Department of Commerce on April 12, 1951, released statistics for gelatin, except photographic. Total production of this type gelatin amounted to 3,418,482 pounds for the month of February as compared with the 3,586,083 pounds produced during the preceding month while total production for the corresponding month in 1950 amounted to 2,986,771 pounds.

The total amount shipped in February was 3,630,818 pounds as compared with the 3,858,502 pounds shipped during the preceding month and the 2,868,632 pounds during the corresponding month in 1950.

Total stocks on hand at the end of February amounted to 5,656,086 pounds as compared with the 5,868,422 pounds on hand at the end of the preceding month and the 6,514,030 pounds on hand at the end of February, 1950.

Glycerin—Reports from glycerin producers showed no indications of any change in the tight supply position which has characterized this vital military and civilian end use material over recent months. Producers were refining all the crude they could obtain but this, of course, was still insufficient to provide enough glycerin to fill everyone's needs. Our expanding military machine was draining more and more glycerin away from civilian consuming channels. Not much in the way of any significant relief was expected in the foreseeable future. Completion of facilities for the production of glycerin from petroleum gas late this year is eagerly awaited since more of the natural product would then be available to consuming industries.

Hesperidin Methylchalcone—Demand for this item, which is a vitamin P material, was reported to be fair. Supplies were adequate and there were no indications of any significant changes in the future. The price currently quoted was $50 per pound at the works.

Hexylresorcinol—This market was firm in price, with producers holding firmly to their ceiling levels of $16 to $17 per pound. The supply position was spotty, some producers saying that the item was short with them by reason of the resorcinol scarcity, which, of course, was a reflection of the severe benzol shortage. Still other producers of the hexyl material reported that their supplies were on the long side, and prompt shipment in substantial quantities could be made.

Methanol—Demand for natural methanol, denaturing grade, was reported to be good. The very strong demand on all grades of denatured alcohol has resulted in a sustained demand for this product. The shutdown, prior to the Korean crisis, of several natural methanol-producing plants who could not meet the competition offered by synthetic producers, pricewise, is now being felt in the current tight supply position of the natural product. Prices currently in effect range from 70c. to 79c. per gallon, depending upon quantity purchased. West of the Mississippi the price was 3c. per gallon higher.

Demand for synthetic methanol con-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¼c. per lb.
Spray process, 1¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor beans, $15 per long ton.
Menthol, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
264.6	266.1	269.7	255.8	253.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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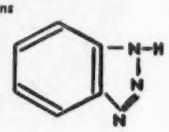

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tinued unabated last week and was expected to be strong for some time to come. Supplies remained in an acute position, with no marked improvement foreseen in the immediate future.

Increased production facilities for the manufacture of dimethylterephthalate were reportedly being constructed. This ester is a raw material in the manufacture of the synthetic polyester fiber known as "Amilar" (formerly fiber V), made from ethyleneglycol and terephthalic acid. Increased production of the fiber will cause some additional pressure of demand on the ethanol and glycol markets, it was felt.

Menthol—While prices have not ceased in the downward spiral which has characterized this market in recent weeks, trading was reported in some quarters to have revived somewhat this week. The slight pickup in trading was attributed by certain sources to be the result of the decline of available stocks in the hands of some of the smaller buyers of menthol. The latest price quotations available indicated a range from $11 to $11.50 per pound, with some unconfirmed business reported to have been done below $11.

Milk Powder—The market for nonfat dry milk solids was reportedly unsettled, with the demand varying from light to moderate. Supplies were ample on the spray process and about ample on the roller. Spray processed skimmed milk showed an advance of 1¼c. per pound, which brought prices to a range from 15½c. to 17¼c. per pound in carlots. Roller dried skimmed milk also showed an advance of ¼c. per pound, which resulted in a range from 13c. to 16¾c. per pound, same basis.

There was no change in prices for dry whole milk, however. Supplies were moderate, with demand fair for the spray material, while market reports on the roller material indicated that supplies were light as against a light to moderate demand.

USDA purchases for the week ending April 12 amounted to 49,500 pounds of the spray process skimmed milk, which brought the total to date this year to 1,133,775 pounds of this material. Domestic sales for the same period amounted to 20,806,098 pounds, including 41,960 pounds sold in the week ending April 12.

Milk Sugar—The demand for crude lactose was reported to be at strong levels this week. The requirements of the penicillin producers were acknowledged to be responsible for the high demand for this product. One major producer of crude lactose reported that he was not in the position to handle any new business, since there were only enough supplies available to accommodate established customers. With respect to the edible and USP grades, the demand was not quite as heavy as in the case of the crude. Here again demand was good, but additional business would be welcomed. Supplies were in a good position, and it was said that all orders were easily accommodated.

Prices currently quoted on all grades, USP, crude and edible, remained at the levels set during the base period.

Molasses—The demand for feed molasses continued slow, with buyers purchasing only enough to fill present needs.

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Demand was said to be at its seasonal low. Supplies were reported adequate in all port terminals to take care of present demands. The price at New Orleans and Mobile was mostly 34c. per gallon, with some molasses being offered at 33½c. per gallon for purchases of five tankcars or more and 33¾c. per gallon for single carlots. Houston reported 35c., while cane blackstrap prices on both the West and East coasts remained steady. Prices in New York remained at the previous week's levels, with the demand reportedly moderate while supplies were adequate.

Nikethamide—Demand was higher than usual for this commodity. However, the supply picture was one of an acute shortage due to the current tight supply position of niacin, which is essential in its manufacture. Prices still clung to the levels set during the base period.

Salicylic Acid — Demand continued very strong for this important medicinal and dye intermediate. A continued shortage in the supply of phenol will undoubtedly affect the supply position of this acid, which at present is lagging behind the growing demand.

Sugar—The USDA announced April 12, 1951, that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States for civilian and military use during the week ended April 7, 1951, totaled 127,279 short tons, raw value, compared to 117,742 tons for the preceding week and 116,286 tons during the corresponding week of last year.

This brought total distribution from January 1, 1951, to date to 1,829,923 tons, raw value, as compared to the 1,745,850 tons distributed in the corresponding period in 1950.

Sulpha Drugs—An overall tightness in sulfa drugs was reported to prevail throughout the industry last week. With sulphur itself in such a crucial supply position, any early easing in drugs which require sulphur in their formulations was not likely. Sulfanilamidoquinoxaline, especially, was said to be in a tight supply position with no apparent manifestations of an improvement in supply availability in the near future. A similar situation was also encountered in the very short supply of sulfanilamide, both crystal line and powder form. Sulfanilamide microcrystals were reported to be in extremely tight supply, with the demand growing as the Korean conflict continues. Other sulfa drugs, sulfathiazole, sulfapyridin and their salts were in a similar situation with regard to supply and demand. All in all, a continuing tightness in available supplies would seem to be forecast, at least, for the foreseeable future. Prices currently quoted maintained levels set during the base period.

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CAROTENE CRYSTALS
DEVOLD DRY D3 (*A Feed Supplement*)
IMPORT EXPORT
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An upswing in demand for sodium gentisate in recent weeks may be stimulated by reports that this relative of the salicylates surpasses them in analgetic ... is as effective ...

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... days was fol... 44 hours by a return ... of acute joint symptoms, which ... the lack of side effects from the ...

Reprinted from *Drug Trade News*, February 5, 1951

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ABURAGAREI LIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Transocean Import Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Public National Bank, Yokohama
ACENAPHTHENE—41 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
AGAR—63 bls, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
ALKYLATE—50 dms, Lever Bros, London
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CHLORIDE—1,120 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
ICTHOSULPHONATE—36 bbls, Laboratories Quimicos, Vera Cruz
ANILINE DYES—53 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
58 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
41 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp
ANISE SEED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
ANTHRACENE RESIDUE—224 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—3,478 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
1,594 bgs, C Tennant Sons, Antofagasta
294 bgs, Genoa
405 bgs, Philipp Bros, Arica
340 bgs, American Metal Co, Callao
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Innis Speiden, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Allison & Co, Port Sudan
550 bgs, T M Duche, Port Sudan
200 bgs, E Meer, Port Sudan
256 bgs, First National Bank of Boston
ARECA NUTS—160 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
ARSENIC—153 dms, A E Ratner Chemical Co, Marseille
TRIOXIDE—200 cs, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
BABASSU KERNELS—4,999 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Tutoia-Parnaiba
3,332 bgs, Bank of California, Tutoia-Parnaiba
5,000 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Parnaiba
OIL—219 tons, Bank of London & South America, Parnaiba
BALSAM—20 dms, Wessel Duval
30 cs, A V Berner, Belem-Para
TOLU—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Baranquilla
BARBASCO ROOT—111 bls, Westinghouse International Development Co, Callao
61 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Callao
86 bgs, Astoria Pan American Co, Callao
121 bgs, H A Astlett, Callao
217 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Callao
BARIUM CARBONATE—45 bgs, American Lava Corp, Antwerp
CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Rotterdam
BAUXITE—2,636 tons, Canadian Carborundum Co, Georgetown
4,258 tons, Aluminum Import Co, Georgetown
BEESWAX—196 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, San Antonio
81 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Valparaiso
240 bgs, Samuel Zeitlin's Sons, Valparaiso
78 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad
25 bgs, Geck Trading, Ciudad
25 bgs, N Vadillo Ruiz, Havana
37 bgs, Havana
40 bgs, Ocean Commercial Co, Talcahuano
41 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Santiago
111 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, London
BENZOL—45 dms, General Aniline Works, Antwerp
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—20 cs, Coty Products, Messina
9 cs, Huxley Westfried Co, Messina
8 cs, Messina
BERYLLIUM ORE—43 bgs, Lisbon
BILE, OX—1 dm, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—37 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Kobe
BISODIUM PHOSPHATE—300 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Venice
200 bgs, Diches Nelson, Antwerp
BONE MEAL—595 bgs, Bremen
BUTTONLAC—50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
CADMIUM—40 cs, Kobe
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, M Argueso, Tampico
1,064 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAYSEED—200 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Inc, Rotterdam
OIL—4 cks, Internatio-Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—170 dms, Public National Bank, Hamburg
CARDAMOM—12 cs, F H Petry, Barrios
CAUSTIC POTASH—64 dms, Nomaco Inc, Antwerp
172 dms, Edelco Intern Corp, Hamburg
58 dms, M W Hardy Co, Rouen
250 dms, Ein Chemical Corp, Antwerp
53 dms, John Block, London
CARNAUBA WAX—39 bgs, Industrial Exports Co, Rio Grande
145 bgs, Cornelius Products, Rio Grande
105 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Ceara
56 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Ceara
28 bgs, J W Hanson, Ceara
111 bgs, Ceara
14,336 bgs, Parahyba
223 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Ceara
112 bgs, J H Schroder, Ceara
111 bgs, Cornelius Products, Ceara
311 bgs, Wessel Duval, Ceara
168 bgs, Natural Products Co, Ceara
163 bgs, Innes Speiden, Ceara
63 bgs, Tutoia-Parahyba
125 bgs, Chase National Bank, Tutoia-Parahyba
500 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Tutoia-Parahyba
125 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Tutoia-Parahyba
CASEIN—999 bgs, The Borden Co, Amsterdam
500 bgs, Crawford Co, Amsterdam
125 bgs, Borden Co, Havre
600 bgs, Champion Paper & Fibre Co, Rotterdam
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID — 175 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Bombay
63 dms, Jacques Missir, Bombay
56 dms, Abbott Industries Co, Madras
200 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Ceara
23 dms, Brazil Oititica Inc, Ceara
434 dms, Jacques Missir, Bombay
CASSIA—200 bls, First National Bank Boston, Hong Kong
700 bls, Catz-American Co, Hong Kong
49 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Port Au Prince
168 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
200 bls, S L Jones, Hong Kong
84 bls, Mincing Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
178 bls, National City Bank, Tandjong Priok
808 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
341 bls, Morris J Colombeck, Rotterdam
874 bls, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—6,430 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Ceara
1,125 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
1,346 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
1,354 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio Grande
6,774 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Parahyba
313 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
1,348 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Bombay
2,909 bgs, Walter Willmer Co, Bombay
8,727 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
273 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay
731 dms, Bombay
CASTOR OIL—172 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Ceara
180 tons, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Ceara
431 tons, Recife
145 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Madras
125 dms, Chase National Bank, Bombay
248 dms, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
825 dms, Ein Chemical Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR—25 cs, Natural Products Corp, Kobe
50 cs, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Corp, Keelung
OIL—28 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
56 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
50 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
50 dms, S Handel & Sons, Kobe
POWDER—300 cs, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
100 cs, United Global Corp, Keelung
300 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
CELERYSEED—33 bgs, C T Wilson, Marseille
CHILLIES—500 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
140 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kobe
64 bgs, Landes & Balint, Kobe
CITRONELLA OIL—12 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
5 dms, Stein Hall, Tandjong Priok
26 dms, Keelung
3 dms, Sino American Trading Co, Keelung
15 dms, Chemical Bank, Keelung
10 dms, M Grabier Woolen Co, Hong Kong
13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
5 dms, O Kees & Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Melanol Corp, Hong Kong
10 dms, Concord Trading Ltd, Keelung
10 dms, Magnus Maybee & Reynard, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—9 dms, American Union Transport Co, Antwerp
105 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
98 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—1,020 tons, E F Drew, Cebu
68 dms, Hills Bros Co, Port au Prince
CODLIVER OIL—34 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Leixoes
COPAL GUM—192 bgs, S Winterborne, Singapore
CORIANDER SEED—400 bls, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, London
200 dms, Liverpool
87 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
454 dms, Antwerp
COTTON LINTERS—157 bls, Riverside Mills, Ceara
14 bls, Chaudon Roger, Cristobal
3,628 bls, Kauders Steuber Co, Stockholm
50 bls, Jones Gardner & Beal, Karachi
CUBE POWDER—87 bgs, Callao
CUBEB BERRIES—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
CUMINSEED—100 bgs, K A Export Co, Bombay
100 bgs, J H Schroder, Bombay
178 bgs, Bombay
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, O G Innes, Tandjong Priok
980 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
50 bgs, W H Scheel, Tandjong Priok
626 bgs, S Winterborne, Singapore
332 bgs, O C Innes, Singapore
DANDELION ROOT—26 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
DILL SEED—20 bgs, Hershey Co, Copenhagen
178 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
ERGOT—10 dms, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
EUCALYPTUS OIL—2 dms, L A Champon, Lisbon
4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, London
1 dm, American Trading Co, Sydney
11 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Sydney
FERTILIZER—27 bls, Allalemdjian Fur Corp, Hamburg
22 bls, Chase National Bank, Sydney
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—5,326 bgs, Chimbote
870 bgs, Wessel Duval, Chimbote
FLOUNDERLIVER OIL—3 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
3 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—493 cbys, International Commodities Co, Genoa
70 djns, A D Sheldon, Hamburg
1,000 djns, Elbert & Co, Genoa
2,301 cbys, Credit Suisse, Genoa
FUEL OIL—30,650 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
195,146 bbls, Esso Export Co, Curacao
104,957 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
113,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Co, Aruba
110,953 bbls, Texas Co, Trinidad
95,391 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
103,584 bbls, Royal Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
259,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALL—1 dm, Chase National Bank, Sydney
3 cs, Chase National Bank, Sydney
3 cks, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
GALANGAL ROOT—200 bls, W E Martin Co, Hong Kong
GERANIUM OIL—1 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseilles
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
57 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
GINGER ROOT—56 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
97 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
71 bgs, W C Scarlett, Kingston
105 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Kingston
900 bgs, Merchants Refrigerator Co, Kingston
110 bgs, Clicquot Club Co, Kingston
796 bgs, Landes & Belin, Kingston
50 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Kingston
36 crts, E A Marketing, Havana
GLANDS—7 cs, Commonwealth Bank of Austria, Sydney
13 bxs, National City Bank, Sydney
GLUE—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
BONE—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Rotterdam
STOCK—359 bls, Mollendo
153 bls, John Gorvers, Havana
140 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
100 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hong Kong
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Copenhagen
96 dms, J Schellings, Casablanca
29 dms, H P Casado, Havana
10 dms, Fred Lenway & Co, Kobe
133 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
GRAPHITE—286 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—5,175 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—38 bls, Bank of Manhattan, Port Sudan
HEPTYL CYANIDE—50 cks, Satisfaction Supply Co, Genoa
HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMINE—200 bgs, Nassau Distr Co, Rouen
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—160 cbys, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
IODINE—925 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Co, Tocopilla
328 kgs, Antony Gibbs, Tocopilla
40 dms, Intern Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Panama
2 bgs, Wessel Duval, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—12 dms, L Willson, Sydney
KAMALA—8 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
JELOTONG GUM—120 cs, L A Dreyfus, Singapore
KAOLIN—32 kgs, E Fougera, London
KARAYA GUM—66 bgs, W M Allison, Bombay
67 bgs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
742 bgs, Stein Hall, Bombay
250 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
74 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
430 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay

KARAYA GUM—250 bgs, Boehr Shipping Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
132 bgs, interseas Trading Co, Bombay
199 bgs, J H Schroeder, Bombay
66 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
26 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, Morris J Golombeck, Lisbon
LEMON OIL—12 cs, Coty Products, Messina
200 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Messina
11 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Messina
LITHOPONE—500 bgs, Elbert & Co, Antwerp
LIVERMEAL—2,243 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Charles Products Co, Genoa
300 bgs, T M Duche, Genoa
400 bgs, Stein, Hall, Genoa
250 bgs, Genoa
256 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Lisbon
100 bgs, Public National Bank, Liverpool
MACE—20 cs, Hiamoco American Co, Singapore
45 cs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
MANGANESE NAPHTHENATE—92 dms, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,578 bgs, Macel Calvet, Esmeraldas
MARJORAM—167 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
MASSARANDUBA GUM—2,016 bbls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Belem-Para
MENTHOL—5 cs, J Berlage, Kobe
10 cs, China Trade & Industrial Service, Hong Kong
6 cs, Kane Import Co, Yokohama
100 cs, International Commodities Co, Kobe
85 cs, Credit Sussie, Hong Kong
10 cs, The Avia Co, Kobe
30 cs, Murray American Co, Rio de Janeiro
MOLASSES—803,459 bbls, Institute Cubano De Est Del Azucar, Preston
4,348 tons, Georgetown
8,039 tons, Port of Spain
MUSTARD SEED—450 bgs, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Catania
MYROBALANS—2,667 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
2,787 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
1,600 bgs, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Antwerp
590 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NUTGALLS—420 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hong Kong
NUTMEGS—42 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
OLIBANUM GUM—200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—2,352 dms, Bonoil Packing Co, Genoa
ORRIS ROOT—88 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Leghorn
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, Fairz & Co, Bombay
PALM OIL—26 dms, Atlantic Overseas Co, Antwerp
PAPAIN—5 cs, Peek & Veisor, Colombo
11 cs, C L Huisking, Colombo
9 cs, Colombo
PARAFFIN, CHLORINATED—47 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—5 cs, Ungerer & Co, Singapore
10 cs, Irving Trust Co, Penang
20 cs, Chase National Bank, Penang
7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
6 cs, C Tennant, Penang
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
5 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Penang
30 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
2 cs, J H Schroder, Penang
2 cs, Antone Chiris Co, Penang
5 cs, Elimex Corp, Penang
7 cs, Chevalier & O'Connor, Penang
5 cs, J H Vavasseur, Penang
5 cs, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Penang
5 cs, A D Brown, Penang
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
3 cs, Lautier Fils Inc, Penang
PEATMOSS—389 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
2,300 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Dublin
1,117 bls, Copenhagen
300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
700 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—50 bgs, Bombay
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
80 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Bombay
480 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
240 bgs, Farr & Co, Bombay
80 bgs, D Hecht, Bombay
720 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
95 bgs, Tampico
15 bgs, A G Dunn, Tandjong Priok
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Bombay
320 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Bombay
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
100 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
304 bgs, Bombay
80 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Bombay
WHITE—58 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
40 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
70,342 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
318,960 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
193,541 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
204,996 bbls, California Rfg Co, Sidon
TAR—515 dms, Shell Oil Co, Liverpool
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—25 kgs, Bunge Corp, Kobe
POLLACKLIVER OIL—70 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
66 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
54 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
78 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Yokohama
30 dms, Intern Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
51 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
22 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—115 dms, Cole Laboratories, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—200 kgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
23 bbls, Inter Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
HYDROXIDE—3 dms, Keuffel & Esser, Antwerp
METABISULPHATE — 100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Havre
PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Co, Antofagasta
POLYVINYL ACETATE—29 cks, Merchants Bank of N Y, Antwerp
PSYLLIUM SEED—641 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
FLOWERS—43 bls, Mitchell Bank, Bombay
QUICKSILVER—75 flasks, Cosmos Shipping Co, Antwerp
QUININE—5 cs, Quinine & Chemical Works, Calcutta
SULPHATE—2 bgs, Intercontinental Industries, Antofagasta
RAPESEED—1,111 bgs, Siegfried Stern, Rotterdam
OIL—171 dms, Agraproducts Corp, Rotterdam
RESIN—1 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
23 dms, Rubber Corp of America, London
SAFFRON—13 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—271 bgs, W R Grace, Singapore
269 bgs, J H Schroder, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—787 bgs, W J Bush, Bombay
200 boras, Lueders & Co, Bombay
SCHEELITE ORE—10 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
1,500 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Co, Parnahyba
SEAWEED—50 bls, W M Allison, Penang
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
250 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta
200 bgs, C Tennant Sons, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Fromm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import Co, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—83 bls, Port Sudan
17 bls, London
SESAME SEED—189 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
126 cs, Archibald & Kendall, Bombay
1,712 bgs, W R Grace, Cristobal
300 bgs, Ortega & Emich, Cristobal
67 bgs, R T French, Cristobal
200 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Cristobal
667 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Cristobal
324 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal
650 bgs, W G Scarlett, Cristobal
334 bgs, Joel Bieber Import & Export Co, Cristobal
334 bgs, Cristobal
3,999 bgs, independent Halvah & Candies Inc, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—93 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
91 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
35 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
120 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
42 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
50 dms Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
25 dms, Collett, Week, Nibecker, Keelung
45 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
900 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta
325 bgs, Colony import & Export Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Budelman, Calcutta
100 bgs, Lawrence & Meyo, Calcutta
SOAP, BARK—75 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Talcahuano
90 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODA ASH—8,300 bgs, Ein Chemical Corp, Antwerp
SODIUM BENZOATE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CYANIDE—230 cks, D Hauser, Hamburg
NITRATE—95 cks, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
320 bbls, Cincinnati Chemical Works, Hamburg
2,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
PRUSSIATE—160 cks, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Antwerp
PERSULPHATE TETRAHYDRATE — 448 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SOLELIVER OIL—6 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SPERM OIL—375 dms, Arista Oil Products, Lisbon
SULPHUR—252 bgs, Rushmore Paper Mills, Antofagasta
1,250 bgs, Groveton Paper Co, San Antonio
TALC—19,075 bgs, C Mathieu, Genoa
4,593 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALLOW—5 cs, Dura Chemical Co, Belem-Para
THALLIUM SULPHATE—2 cs, International Selling Co, Marseilles
TANKAGE—356 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 bgs, C H Haus, Tandjong Priok
872 bgs, Stein Hall, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
1,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
880 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
TARTAR—4,361 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
TARTARIC ACID—50 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Genoa
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—100 bbls, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Antwerp
TRAGACANTH GUM—27 cs, Persian Gulf & Overseas Corp, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—84 dms, Elbert & Co, Genoa
167 dms, Bank of London & South America, Genoa
85 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Venice
TRIETHANOLAMINE—50 dms, Elbert & Co, Antwerp
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE—600 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Venice
625 bgs, Riches Nelson Inc, Antwerp
TUCUM KERNELS—1,008 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Parnahyba
TUNA GUM—123 cs, L A Dreyfus, Cristobal
TURMERIC—160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—40 bbls, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Dunkirk
54 cks, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—10 kgs, W D Neuberg, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Copenhagen
4,000 o.s. Central Hanover Bank, Genoa
4,000 bgs, Genoa
VANADIUM CONCENTRATE—4,000 bgs, Vanadium Co of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—151 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseilles
25 cs, Zink & Triest, Marseilles
32 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseilles
WOLFRAM ORE—1,000 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
WOOL GREASE—125 dms, N T Malmstrom, Antwerp
100 dms, Phoenix Oil Products Corp, Liverpool
10 cs, Intern Expediters, Rotterdam
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—88 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONES, CRUSHED—1,000 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Calcutta
FISHMEAL—1,640 bgs, Wessel Duval, Talcahuano
MANGANESE ORE—621 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Singapore
1,250 tons, National City Bank, Coquimbo
1,150 tons, Matarani
MYROBALANS—1,600 bgs, Bombay
2,910 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
2,724 bgs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—469 bgs, C Pace Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,100 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—299 cks, Philipp Bros, Antwerp
SODIUM SELENITE—21 cs, Glenshaw Glass Co, Havana

Boston

ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Innis Speiden, Port Sudan
CASEIN—947 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Lactic-Warren Co, Rotterdam
GELATIN—203 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE—2,857 bgs, First National Bank, Rotterdam
OSSEIN—1,553 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
SESAMESEED OIL—10 cs, Tung Hing Lung, Hong Kong
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
650 bgs, Stein Hall, Tandjong Priok

New Orleans

SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Harry C Smith, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta

Norfolk

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, London
DAMMAR GUM—30 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals Co, Penang
MYROBALANS—1,700 bgs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Bombay

Philadelphia

BONE MEAL—56,029 bgs, Credit Suisse, Rosarie
536 bgs, Euramar Co, Buenos Aires
1,102 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, Empresas Corp, Buenos Aires

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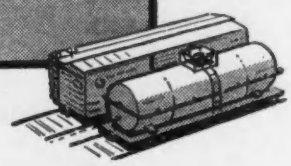

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CLAY—360 bgs, Salamant & Bros, Bremen
CRESYLIC ACID—146 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Middleborough
DIVI-DIVI—53,196 kilos, Taylor White & Co, Turks Island
FISHMEAL—39,941 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
GLYCERIN—49,625 kilos, Corn Exchange, Buenos Aires
86,650 kilos, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—4,472 tons, U S Gypsum Corp, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—99,996 kilos, Commercial Bank, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—10,432 tons, Publicker Co, Baragua
MUSTARD—985 ctns, Atlantis Sales Corp, London
PEATMOSS—3,037 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—186,970 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
15,230 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
103,500 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
99,926 bbls, The Texas Co, Siden
123,940 bbls, The Texas Corp, Covenas
189,700 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
110,229 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Cartagena
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Stein Hall, Tandjong Priok
WATTLE BARK—550 bgs, First National Boston, Mombasa
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Weltzner Corp, Antwerp

San Francisco

AGAR—15 bls, Frank P Dow Co, Kobe
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—278 dms, N Y Hanseatic Co, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—40 tons, La Havre
ASBESTOS—590 bgs, W R Chamberlin & Co, Vancouver
BONE, CHARCOAL—200 bgs, London
CANARY SEED—1,835 bgs, S L Jones Co, Sydney
CALCIUM NITRATE—33,600 bgs, Wilson & G Meyer Co, Oslo
PHOSPHATE—1,036 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Melbourne
CASSIA—82 bls, Rotterdam
100 bls, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—134 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Hanta
CHILLIES—45 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Hong Kong
CINNAMON QUILL—50 bls, B C Ireland, Inc, Colombo
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Manila
COPRA—650 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
550 tons, Cargill, Inc, Cebu
896 tons, Cebu
167 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Pago Pago
1,150 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacibon
250 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Slain
CREOSOTE OIL—1,850 tons, Bermuth, Lembeke Co, Manchester
DILL SEED—166 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
EUCALYPTUS OIL—32 dms, C F Ten Eyck & Co, Sydney
GINGER ROOT—12 bgs, Newton Jackson Co, Suva
50 bgs, Hismoco Co, Kingston
GLUE—50 tins, Glasgow
GYPSUM—9,000 tons, Kaiser Gypsum, San Marcus
IRON OXIDE—3,650 bgs, Frank C Davie Co, Rotterdam
LEAD CONCENTRATES—427 tons, Philipp Bros, Pacasmayo
3,176 tons, C Tennhart & Sons, Port Pirie
99 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, La Union
1,550 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Port Burnie
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Singapore
45 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,316 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
PRINTING INK—30 cs, Harper Robinson Co, London
PYROTECHNICS—1,500 cs, The Wing On Co, Hong Kong
90 cms, F P Dow Co, Hong Kong
2,230 cs, Import & Export Indust, Inc, Manila
1,194 cs, L W Lloyd Co, Manila
SODIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Fred H Lenway, Sydney
TAPIOCA FLOUR—800 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Djakarta
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Cheribon
ZIRCON SAND—640 bgs, Medford Chemical Co, Brisbane
720 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Brisbane

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 1,776 bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 1286, April 26.

Benzoic acid, 400 pounds, National Bureau of Standards (Washington 25) invitation B-1-2541, April 26.

Calcium hypochlorite, 2,100 pounds, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-2F-28839, April 30.

Carbon tetrachloride, 4,320 bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 1286, April 26.

Caustic soda, concentrated lye, 20,160 containers, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 99469-R-3, May 9.

Chromic acid, hydrated, 600 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-416, May 10.

Desiccant, 7,428,121,100 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8636, May 7.

Embedding compound, 64 drums, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 1286, April 23.

Formaldehyde solution, 80,448 bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 1286, April 26.

Hydraulic oil, gear, 277,400 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8704, May 7.

Intaglio ink vehicle, nonoffset method for printed currency, 7,200 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-413, May 4.

Lithographic ink, 1,750 pounds, Army Map Service, 6500 Brooks Lane, Washington, invitation 60, April 26.

Naphthalene, 150,000 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Washington 25) invitation 1636, May 10.

Paint & Allied products: paint, oil, 400 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5M-99020, April 30; varnish, clear, 1,200 gallons, same, Seattle 4, invitation 2M-5742-1, April 25; paint and enamel, various, 23 items, same, Box 5127, Cleveland 1, invitation CL-2976, May 2.

Polish, metal, non-flammable, 499,200 pints, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8544, May 4.

Soda ash, 60,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 4) invitation CH-29267, May 1; sodium carbonate, 1,000 pounds, same, Seattle 4, invitation SE-5-2912-1, April 26; soda ash, powder, 40,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8721, May 8.

Sodium thiosulphate, 6,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Seattle 4) invitation SE-5-2912-1, April 26.

Steam cleaning compound, 90,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8754, May 14.

Talc, technical, powder, 10,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8730, April 27.

Thinner, enamel, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5M-99021, April 20; paint, 600 gallons, invitation 5M-98563-B, April 24.

Trichloroethylene, vapor degreasing, 167,400 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8577, April 25.

Vapor cleaning compound, 37,350 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 3528, April 23.

Water & stain repellant, for laundry use, as required, July 1 through December 31, 1951, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-230, May 1.

Weed killer, 80,000 pounds, Bonneville Power Administration (Portland 8, Oregon) invitation 5734, May 3; 2,4-D, 100 pounds and 256 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Kansas City 6, Mo.) invitation KC-14850, April 30.

Phila. Chemical Club Golf Outing April 24

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia will inaugurate its 1951 golf season with an outing April 24 at the North Hills Country Club. Tee-off time is scheduled for 1 p.m., with dinner slated promptly at 7 p.m.

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Sharp & Dohme Begins West Point, Pa., Operation

Production has begun at the new synthetic chemical plant, first new structure for manufacturing to be completed at the Sharp & Dohme West Point, Pa., site. Of brick and steel construction, the $1,500,000 one-story building contains 24,000 square feet of floor space and has been designed to carry out the one-level manufacturing plan of the Sharp & Dohme West Point plant.

The synthetics plant will provide the company with basic ingredients for many of the pharmaceutical products manufactured by Sharp & Dohme for the medical and allied professions. Integrated production of these synthetic raw materials, heretofore manufactured at various locations in the company's Philadelphia and Ridgway, Pa., plants, will facilitate operations.

Merrell Executive Posts To F. Jacobs, D. Payne

The William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has promoted Frank T. Jacobs to the newly-created position of director of marketing and Dan P. Payne general sales manager. Mr. Jacobs, who has been director of sales promotion and advertising since 1948, in his new post will assume overall coordination and responsibility for sales, sales promotion, advertising and professional services. He has been with Merrell for seventeen years. Mr. Payne, who prior to his appointment served as sales manager of the company's southwestern division, has been associated with Merrell since 1929.

Publicker Production Post to Brumberger

E. S. Brumberger has been appointed production manager for the industrial and chemical divisions of Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia. Mr. Brumberger was formerly plant manager of Publicker's Bigler street plant in Philadelphia. In his new post he will direct the operations of the Bigler street plant and the plant in Westwego, La. E. L. Majoue continues as Westwego plant manager. Mr. Brumberger joined Publicker in 1947.

Emery Assigns Two

Emery Industries, Inc., has assigned territory sales responsibilities to two new salesmen, J. A. Funk and William J. Siemens, jr. Mr. Funk will operate out of the home office in Cincinnati, Ohio, and will handle the sale of all chemical products in southern Ohio, southern Indiana and eastern Kentucky. The western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and western New York state territories will be serviced by Mr. Siemens, who will be located in Pittsburgh, Pa.

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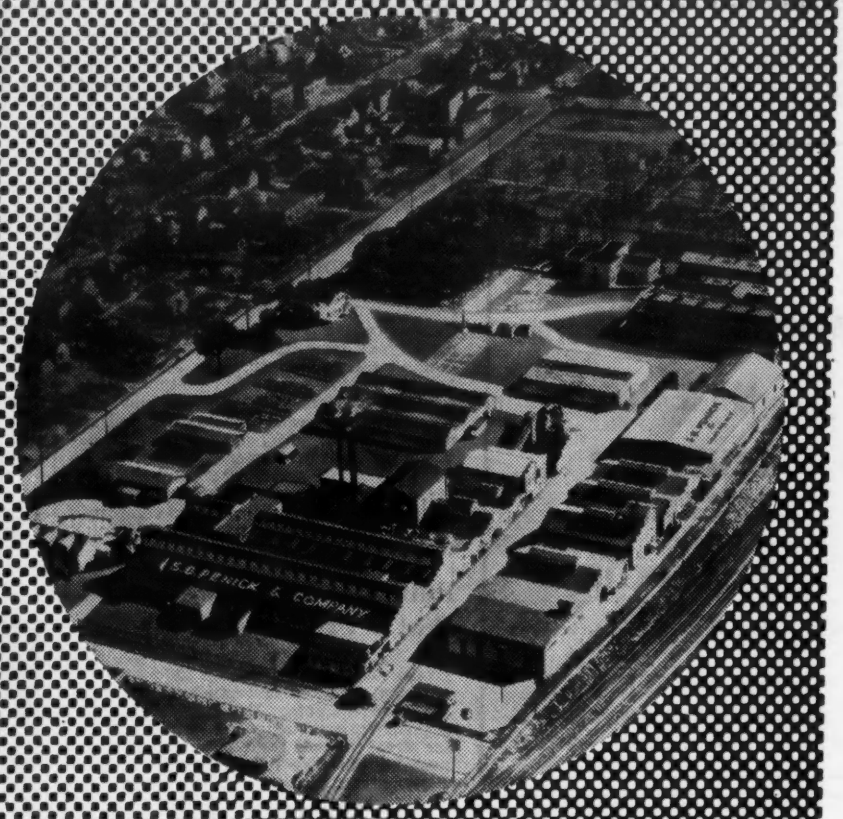

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Pending the formulation and adoption of a new pricing formula to arrive at price ceilings on imported botanicals the market appeared last week to be marking time. In the majority of materials, replacement costs at foreign origins make it unprofitable to purchase new supplies however much the size of current stocks might make such purchase desirable; price ceilings of local dealers more often than not do not take care of risen costs abroad. Meanwhile, absence of business from the United States rarely weakens the price views of foreign shippers; the latter appear to have outlets other than the United States; outlets which are capable of paying asked prices. Pending relief in the matter of ceilings, dealers maintain unchanged quotations. The market index remained at 231.0

Reports from the domestic primary market show that the collection of the new crop is behind normal schedule. Weather conditions have not been propitious, for one thing. For another, the availability of field workers leaves much to be desired. Even the higher prices offered by many collectors have failed to entice potential gatherers from occupations which, on the whole, are far more remunerative than is the collection of botanical drugs. At the moment, the outlook for the 1951 crop is adverse to some degree.

Current demand for whatever kind of botanicals was conservative last week. Much of sellers' energy with respect to drug items was devoted to persuading consumers to make known their probable needs and to cover them through future delivery contracts at prices currently proposed by the leading suppliers. In flavoring botanicals, takings from spot stocks dropped well within jobbing confines—and not much of even that type of buying was done. Prices, therefore moved downward almost exclusively.

Balsams

Copaiba — The price range widened when its upper figure rose to $2.50 per pound. Minimum quotation was still $1.50 per pound but it appeared to be a quite nominal figure and possibly more representative of a price ceiling than a figure at which actual deliveries would be available to the general consuming market.

Peru—The market was higher at $2.50 to $2.75 per pound when the $2.10 figure was withdrawn in view of the impossibility of buying replacements to sell at that level on arrival in this market. The situation was very firm.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Most opinion in this market was that new crop will not be collected at a cost lower than a year ago. In fact, some thought the cost would be above that in 1950. The age of cheap cascara appeared to have come definitely to an end. London, usually the largest buyer abroad, reported a nominal market and also said that 340s per hundredweight was being quoted nominally from the source.

January exports—just available—totaled 71,914 pounds valued at $26,687. Of the total, the United Kingdom took 33,600 pounds; Italy, 10,810 pounds; Canada, 12,000 pounds. The balance went to Brazil, Denmark and Germany.

Soap—With export quotas at the source having been lowered below the totals available a year ago, the outlook for a more favorable price position appeared to have gone aglimmering. The tendency of spot values was to harden.

Flowers

Arnica — Restoration of a spot stock normal in size must await the arrival of replacements of a quality sufficiently high to result in their being released for consumption. A lot of eight bales has been rejected because of the presence of filth.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 13

New York

Arnica flowers, 8 bales: filthy.
Caraway seed, 2 lots, 542 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 6 lots, 1,119 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 124 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 6 drums: excess moisture.
Marjoram, 50 bags: filthy.
Pepper, 20 bags: moldy and insect bored; siftings and pickings.
Sesame seed, 3 lots, 1,846 bags; filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger, Jamaica, No. 3, spot, 2c. per lb.
April shipment, 1c. per lb.
Rhattoon, 1c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 40c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cloves, 2½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, 1¾c. per lb.
Dutch, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, shortstick, 1c. per lb.
China, Honan-Yunnan, scraped, 2c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
unscraped, 2c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 3c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Bohemian, new crop, 1c. per lb.
Chilean, 1c. per lb.
French, 1c. per lb.
Peruvian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Carolina longs, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, 1c. per lb.
Officinalis, European, 15c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.
Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
231.0	231.0	231.0	184.9	191.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chamomile — While stocks have increased some, no general distribution of supply was reported locally. Hence, the market retained an exceptionally steady price position.

Saffron—Spanish flowers lacked further advance but spot quotations and replacement cables were not n alignment.

Gums

Karaya—The market on No. 1 and No. 2 qualities appeared to be well stabilized. Prices were as steady as they had been for a substantial period of time and the present replacement position suggested probable continuation of the general situation in the item. Demand was up to its recent level and was very steady, too. On the No. 3 grade, the market was lower at 42c. to 43c. per pound.

Locust Bean—The only change was a narrowing of the price range. The minimum quotation remained at 44c. per pound and the range was to 45c. instead of to 47c., te recent high of the range. Little pressure of a kind likely to affect the current quotations immediately was lacking last week.

Herbs and Leaves

Henbane—The detention of 94 bales of arriving leaves failed to be sufficient to strengthen spot prices. The current requirements of buyers seemed well cared for.

Marjoram—The market declined all along the line, a reflection of demand having dried up materially for the time being. New crop Bohemian herb was down to 40c. to 40½c. per pound; Chilean, 34c. to 34½c.; French, 40c. to 40½c; and Peruvian, 32c. to 32½c.

Sage—Absence of buyers from this market led to further shading of some prices. Cretan leaves became 16c. to 16½c. per pound; officinalis, European, down acutely to 50c. to 51c.; Spanish, 12c. to 12½c. Quotations on Cyprian leaves narrowed to 10c. to 12c. Dalmatian, Syrian, and English officinalis held unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The soldup or soldout spot position was unrelieved so far as the major suppliers were concerned. Open market quotations were still lacking. Reports from London made the market there 90s per pound, the equivalent of about $12.60 per pound.

Papain—Firm spot prices met moderate demand for prompt delivery. The range was still:—African, $5.75 to $8 per pound; Ceylon, $4.25 to $5. Exports from Ceylon to the United States in 1950 totaled 127,704 pounds, valued at 991,472 Rs; a dollar is valued at 4.7725 rupees.

Roots

Galangal—Though recent arrivals have been larger than might have been expect-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ed, considering the position of Chinese and United States commerce, the addition to stocks failed to weaken prices. There is every reason to expect that the value of spot root will gain when shipments stop eventually.

Mandrake—The market will bear the closest kind of watching this year. Given a replica of 1950 business in the item, prices on the 1951 crop may not only fail to decline early in the season but could conceivably rise.

Senega—Very little root was on spot and while quotations ranged $2.80 to $3 per pound, the quotations appeared to be virtually nominal. And this is the time when the market ordinarily would drop as new crop comes on the Winnipeg market. Advices from London stated that that market was being quoted 23s 6d per pound from the source—about $3.28 per pound.

Turmeric—Alleppey root was down to 26½c. to 27c. per pound and Madras material was shaded to 14½c. to 15c. The new crop prices on Alleppey goods were quite low.

Seeds

Cumin—Export demand tapered off, resulting in an easing of prices from the higher levels developed when South America came in for further supplies. Iranian seed receded to 30c. to 31c. per pound and Indian seed dropped back to 29c. to 30c.

Mustard—Business in new crop Californian brown seed was proposed at the higher level of 13c. to 13¼c. per pound. Dutch yellow was advanced to 17¾c. to 18c. English yellow and all varieties of Montana seed remained unchanged.

Poppy—Argentine seed was off a fraction at 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Other varieties did not change but lack of demand kept sellers disposed to meet buyers' views in most instances.

Spices

Allspice—Quotations were shaded to 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Its companion spice—pimento—was strong and relatively scarce.

Cassia—Batavia cuttings were down sharply to 16c. to 17c. per pound in some quarters. Shortstick was shaded to 17c. to 18c. Honan-Yunnan scraped rolls were down to 24c. to 25c. and the broken material became 21c. to 22c.; unscraped, 20c. to 21c.; broken, 19½c. to 20c. All medium Saigon was slashed to 35c. to 36c., according to some, and broken was cheaper at 29c. to 30c.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 spice was lower at 34c. to 35c. per pound in sympathy with a rather dull market.

Clove—It was most difficult accurately to price cloves, this because of the very small stocks as yet unsold in the hands of importers. Reliable opinion was that those with stock in hand could get 48c. per pound, which was a nominal quotation that was higher than replacement costs.

Ginger—London was reported willing to buy both African and Jamaican root in this market but those with the proposed business in hand found it difficult to discover holders who were willing to sell. Shipments of Nigerian root were about at an end. Reports from Jamaica showed a small crop to have been fairly well bought and the prediction was for a period of high prices for all varieties. Jamaica No. 3 was higher at 56c. to 57c. per pound, spot, and at 54c. nominal for April shipments. Rhattoon moved up to 53c. to 54c.

Pepper—Much of last week found this market about 6c. above the quotations prevailing at the end of the previous week, which made the spot quotation $1.68 per pound. Other positions ranged $1.68 to $1.70 in all instances. In red peppers, price weakness was still reported but declines came only in Carolina longs, which went to 38c. to 30c. per pound, and in Turkish pepper which became 18c. to 23c. as to quality.

Quotations on Friday were $1.67 per pound for spots but there was a lack of cabled prices on future shipments.

Bacher in New Atomic Energy Post

Dr. Robert F. Bacher, former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, has been appointed chairman of the committee on atomic energy in the Department of Defense Research and Development Board. Dr. Bacher is head of the physics department at the California Institute of Technology.

Trade Briefs

Research Corporation has made a $3,000 grant to Carnegie Institute of Technology in support of a continuing research project on molecular quantum mechanics.

Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, research director of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., was guest speaker at a meeting of the Mercer Club of Buffalo, N. Y., April 10.

MCA Told Progress in Pollution Abatement

—Continued from page 5

to enact because officials are aware that if curbs on industry are too stringent they may cause plants to move or shut down and result in unemployment.

"Air pollution legislation will be passed only when the situation becomes unbearable to the public," Mr. Caspari declared. "This is important, because if the chemical industry is creating an air problem it has ample time correct it before the law steps in."

He advised industry to be the first to alert the public, not the fact that it is commiting a nuisance, but that it is aware of the fact and is doing its utmost to abate it.

Abatement Cost to Industry

"Expenditures for the reduction of air and stream pollution run into hundreds of millions, but the public is poorly informed on industry's efforts," said Lyman Cox, of du Pont, and chairman of the conference. Industry has done a good job of exchanging technical information on pollution abatement, but could do a lot better job of keeping the public informed on what is being done."

He pointed out that little effort has ever been made to tell people, or even estimate, the money expended in pollution abatement facilities for industry as a whole. "Judging from individual company expenditures," he said, this amount would be very considerable indeed."

F. L. Seamans of the Aluminum Company of America declared that the subject of air pollution is moving from the laboratory to the courtroom and pointed out that in the Donora, Pa., smog incident alone, claims of $5,000,000 are still pending. Out-of-court settlement of claim is not advised, he said.

"If, for example," he added, "you settle with a farmer who claims his cattle have been poisoned by plant effluents, it will not be long before you start getting claims of damage from his neighboring farmers."

Court Cases Costly

Mr. Seamans admitted that in taking an air pollution case to court much time, effort and money must be expended to gather the mass of evidence necessary to influence a judge or jury. In addition, he added, few judges or juries have the background to arrive at a proper evaluation of the case and it most often boils down to a choice among "expert" witnesses.

He advised, if possible, that the company concerned attempt to have the court appoint a scientific board of arbitration, to either render a decision or recommend a course of action for the judge.

The unrealistic approach to smog control in the Los Angeles area was pointed up by Homer Reed, chief engineer of the Union Oil Company, who spoke on behalf of the Western Oil & Gas Association.

Control on Political Basis

"In 1947," he said, "Los Angeles interests formulated and pushed an act through the state legislature making every county an air pollution control district. It designated the county board of supervisors, who are elective officials, to act as the air pollution control board, thereby placing the whole smog control problem on a highly political basis.

"Under this enabling act, the Los Angeles county board of supervisors passed an ordinance activating an air pollution control district. Disregarding the advice of scientists and engineers in the community, the board proceeded to enact rules and regulations to control the issuance of air contaminants without first determining which contaminants were responsible for the smog and where they were being emitted."

Mr. Reed explained the salient features of the Los Angeles regulations and pointed out that they have not and are not going to correct the situation.

He too urged that industry study the aspects of the problem, assume leadership and voluntarily set about to raise its own standards of housekeeping—"not just above the minimum that will get by but to the maximum point that can be achieved within economic limits." But even with improvement, he added, the public must come to realize the basic fact that, although smog intensity can be reduced, it is very doubtful if people can ever expect to live in highly industrialized, highly populated areas and have country-fresh air.

Cooperation at Waynesboro

A saner approach to the pollution problem was described by Roy McCracken of du Pont, who told of the work done at Waynesboro, Va. In that area, he said, there was complete cooperation among town officials, representatives of its three major industries and the state control boards.

The program, he said, has resulted in the spending of several millions of dollars for modification of physical equipment, changes in fundamental chemical reactions and improved housekeeping, and smaller amounts of money for waste treating facilities. Such modifications, he added, have improved production efficiencies and reduced costs sto that net expenses have not been prohibitive.

The steps leading to the formation of the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission to end water pollution problems were described by Edward J. Cleary, executive director of that agency. Its formation has, he said, for the first time provided a mechanism for integration of effort on the part of state regulatory bodies, the federal government, industry, municipalities and the people of the Ohio River Valley to solve common problems by united action.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Dealers in essential oils and aromatic chemicals hopefully continued the waiting game and some expressed the opinion that it would soon show favorable results. They believed that foreign shippers would eventually be forced to come down in their prices in order to continue to sell to the large American market. In some areas there have already been signs of easing of materials which had grown far too expensive for this market. Among these were lemongrass, eucalyptus, Ceylon citronella and bois de rose oils. All were being quoted at lower levels for future shipment. Nevertheless, for the present, the spot market remained difficult as stocks dwindled. More and more low quotations were withdrawn from the spot market with the result that prices of many important oils moved higher. Thus came advances in such materials as cananga, Italian lemon, Canadian fir, nutmeg, petitgrain and Bulgarian rose oils. Rather surprising was the sudden weakening of the anise oil market. Although replacements of this oil were hard to get because of official rulings, the spot market was well stocked and interest in the oil was sought among consumers. Production of cedarwood oil having gained, there was a slight easing of its price. The declines in celeryseed and cumin oils were merely competitive. The effect of these fluctuations upon the price index was an advance of 1.3 points, which placed it at 229.3.

Aromatic chemicals manufacturers indicated that there was still some tendency on the part of consumers to stockpile. However, the tightness of many of the basic raw materials as well as the shortage of some types of containers has made it impossible for producers to supply large quantities of many important articles. Methyl anthranilate, phenylacetic acid and cinnamic aldehyde were among the scarce items which were being meted out to users as fairly as possible. Courmarin, which has been tight for some time, was said to be improving and should be more freely available in the near future.

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—In some quarters this scarce oil has advanced to as high as $4.50 per pound. Elsewhere, however, it could still be had at $4 a pound. There have been no recent shipments of this Russian material, although there are occasional indirect offers.

Anise — The spot market showed a marked weakness last week, when prices dropped to as low as $2.10 per pound. Most dealers held good quantities of the oil and offered it freely, despite the complications involved in obtaining replacements. It is now necessary for shippers in Hong Kong to prove that their material does not originate in Red China before it can be accepted by American importers.

Bergamot—It has been reported that spot prices for this extremely tight oil have moved as high as $10.25 per pound. Very small quantities could be had as low as $8 per pound. The majority of local dealers held ceiling prices which were lower than that minimum. It was said that shippers' prices were as high as $10.75 a pound, making it impossible for any further purchases by this country. There has been an increase in the demand for the artificial oil, which could be had at $3.35 to $5.75 a pound.

Bois de Rose—Although the spot market continued to be very firm with only minute quantities available, dealers saw some relief in sight. They expected some large volume shipments within the next few weeks.

Cananga—As spot stocks dwindled and some suppliers were forced to drop out of the market, the market price moved up sharply. Actual quotations of the native oil ranged from $8.25 to $8.50 a pound. Those for the still scarcer rectified item stood at $9 to $9.25 a pound. It was virtually impossible to obtain any firm offers from the origin, according to the trade.

Cedarleaf—This oil grew very tight as farmers raised prices beyond the ceilings of most handlers. Production of this material has been low for some time as farmers found their returns discouraging for the past few years, and turned to more profitable endeavors. It was felt by observers that the firmer prices of the present might stimulate increased production. Where the oil was available, it was priced between $3.25 and $3.75 a pound.

Cedarwood—Now that contracts were again being met by producers, local dealers could ease their market prices a bit. Last week saw a decline of 5c. per pound, making for a market of 60c. to 80c. a pound. Further improvement in the supply was expected as time goes on.

Celeryseed—This oil was in fair supply and one dealer could offer it 50c. below the previous minimum at $16.50 a pound. More generally, stocks were held at about $17.50 a pound. Never a very active item, the oil was traded in steady quantities.

Clove—An encouraging note has been the aboutface in the pricing of the spice, which was reported to be on the way down. This should help to ease the oil situation which has been extremely difficult for some time. Thus far, prices have remained unchanged, ranging from $3 to $3.75 a pound. According to a report originating in Zanzibar, that island exported a total of 128 tons of oils during the period of January to September, 1950. This compared with a total of 117 tons exported during the corresponding period of 1949. As the chances of bringing the clove blight under control decreased, it was said that planters were considering turning to other crops.

Cumin—Further easing of the price of this article was indicated last week, when the minimum quotation dropped another 15c. a pound to stand at $5.65. Elsewhere prices ranged to $6 a pound. The decline was an attempt to stimulate buying interest in this quiet article.

Eucalyptus — This market has maintained a certain amount of stability during the past few weeks. Dealers were getting fair amounts of new material from abroad. The producing season in Australia has just about ended and there should be a steady flow of replacements for a while. The 70-75 percent grade was in good supply at $1.25 to $1.55 per pound, while the 80-85 percent item was somewhat less plentiful at $1.50 to $1.85 a pound. According to a British publication, the Australian Forestry Commission plans to increase the royalty on this material, to be paid by the producer. It was expected that such a move would then be reflected in the market price.

Fir—The lowest quotation found last week for this oil was $2.75 a pound, an increase of some 40c. over the previous minimum. The few other offers ranged to $3.75 a pound.

Lavandin—According to the trade, there have been some indications of a weakening in the price of this material at the French source. This has not had any effect upon the spot market, where stocks were short and replacement buying curtailed because of the high prices which exceeded the ceilings.

Lemon — The lowest actual quotation found for Messina oil last week was $4.50 a pound. Little of this oil was to be had. There were occasional reports of some softening of the primary market, but there has been no resulting improvement on the spot market. It has been said that Russia has made barter arrangements with Italy, whereby the former country is to take large volumes of this fruit in exchange for wheat. This may be expected to further strengthen the oil market. Observers reported the California lemon crop to be quite promising, although producers were said to be behind in shipments. The small quantities available on spot were priced between $4.25 and $4.50 per pound, depending upon brand.

Lemongrass—There was some encouragement in the news that quotations for future shipment were quite a bit lower than they have been for many months. Shipping prices for June and July were lower than those for closer shipment. Little material was actually available at this

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cananga oil, native, 75c. per lb.
rectified, 50c. per lb.
Fir oil, Canada, 40c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 50c. per lb.
Mace oil, 30c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 5c. per lb.
West Indian, 10c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 40c. per lb.
Rose oil, Bulgarian, $1 per oz.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, 15c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Celeryseed oil, 50c. per lb.
Cumin oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
229.3	228.0	226.4	132.7	127.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

time since buying had been at a standstill for a prolonged period.

Lime—Shipping prices have been on the upgrade and local dealers were finding it impossible to make further purchases of replacements because of their limited resale prices. The Mexican oil crop was expected by the end of May, but it has been affected by a blight, according to reports, and would probably be less plentiful than might be desired. The active consuming season was close at hand and suppliers feared that they might encounter some difficulty in meeting the usual demand.

Mace—So-called mace oil was quoted between $4.55 and $6 per pound last week. This was an advance of 30c. a pound brought about when the previous low quotation was withdrawn. There was little of the material on spot but it could adequately cover the limited demand.

Nutmeg—With some dealers dropping out of the market because of the high cost of replacements, there was an advance of 5c. per pound in the minimum quotation of East Indian oil, making for a market of $4.55 to $5.75 a pound. West Indian oil was higher for the same reason, being quoted at $4.10 to $4.75 a pound.

Orange—There has been no improvement in the seriously short supply position of all varieties. Few of the usual handlers of this oil were able to actually offer it. Californian oil quotations held steady at $2.05 to $2.50 per pound, according to producer. Even less Floridian oil was to be had at the prices of $2 to $2.50 a pound. During the month of January, 1951, a total of 57,637 pounds of citrous oils was exported from this country at a value of $15,574. Of this, almost half was shipped to Germany.

Peppermint—As producers began to think of the new crop, they appeared more willing to sell their carryover stocks at more favorable prices. According to the trade, there has been some shading of prices in this market. The oil was freely available at steady prices on the spot market. Natural oil ranged from $7.25 to $8.25 a pound and redistilled oil stood at $7.60 to $8.75 a pound. Dealers reported filling small orders, but there was apparently no large interest on the part of consumers. There were 57,579 pounds of the oil exported from the United States during January, 1951, worth $392,847. Of this, Netherlands took the largest portion, some 26,280 pounds, valued at $175,723.

Petitgrain—The small quantities that were still available were at least 40c. per pound higher than the previous minimum quotation. The market stood at $3.90 to $5.10 a pound. It has been reported that the primary market was extremely firm with prices which made it economically impossible for many local dealers to buy replacements which would be landed at prices in excess of their restricted resale prices.

Rose—There was an advance of $1 per ounce in the lowest spot quotation last week, placing this high-priced oil at a range of $41 to $45 per ounce. A few dealers continued to hold supplies of the oil, but many others have simply withdrawn for lack of stock.

Spearmint—This market has been without feature. Like peppermint, the new crop was approaching and carryover stocks were freely offered. Spot quotations were unchanged at $5.60 to $6.25 a pound. According to the Bureau of the Census, a total of 5,562 pounds of this and other mint oils, exclusive of peppermint, was exported from this country dur-

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ing the month of January, valued at $26,250.

Thyme—It was reported by the trade that there was none too much of this oil to be had on the spot market. In recent months, shippers have advanced their prices so that American handlers were reluctant to make sizable purchases. Prices on the local market were firm at $2.05 to $3.10 per pound for the red oil and $2.25 to $3.50 for the white. There was no more than routine interest in either variety.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Although this material has not been readily available for prompt shipment, producers stated that it could be supplied at the steady price range of $3 to $3.50 per pound, as to container and grade. One manufacturer reported an easing of basic materials making it probable that the supply situation would show signs of improving in the near future.

Eucalyptol—The recent easing of the eucalyptus oil market has helped to brighten the situation of this derivative. Producers claimed that they could offer as much as was wanted at prices ranging from $3 to $3.50 per pound.

Methyl Anthranilate—There has been no sign of improvement in the extremely tight position of this material. Little, if any, could be found on the market and producers had only small amounts to offer. Prices remained unchanged at $2.50 to $2.55 per pound for the regular grade and $2.80 to $4 for the extra grade.

Phenylacetic Acid—This important aromatic chemical has continued to be exceedingly tight as a result of the shortage of the necessary basic chemicals. Only very limited quantities could be had, although interest in the item remained high.

Huisking at New Location

Charles L. Huisking & Co. and its divisions, Peder Devold Oil Company and Santonine Company of America, have moved to new, larger quarters at 45 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn 5, N. Y. The company has a mail address of G. P. O. Box 672, Brooklyn, N. Y. The new telephone number is ULster 8-5800. C. L. Huisking has left on a one-month trip to France, England and Germany.

HIF Study Undertaken By Columbia University

A two-year research project to determine how Americans spend the approximately $8,000,000,000 which they pay annually for private medical and hospital care has been announced by Columbia University. The university has undertaken the study for the Health Information Foundation, a non- profit organization which collects and disseminates health information. Assistant professor Oscar Serbein, jr., of Columbia's Graduate School of Business, is in charge of the project, which will be supported by an HIF grant of $92,000.

Greece Seeking Bids

Bids are being sought from American suppliers by the Greek government for the purchase of five metric tons of strychnine sulphate, ten metric tons of zinc phosphide, and 800 kilograms of saccharin sweetening powder.

Offers should be made by noon, Athens time, April 28 to the government procurement service, Athens, Greece. Details of the invitation are contained in small business circular 377-XC of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

CSC Names E.N. Thomas

E. Nelmes Thomas has been appointed assistant manager of the sales promotion division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Thomas became associated with CSC in 1946 as a technical writer.

Reheis Issues 'Chlorhydrol' Data

Reheis Company, Berkeley Heights, N. J., has issued a sixteen-page descriptive catalog of its product "Chlorhydrol." An aluminum chlorhydroxide complex, "Chlorhydrol" is said to be a mildly acid astringent and anti-perspirant specially formulated for the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries. Its inclusion in anti-perspirant preparations is claimed to enable the maker to maintain the necessary astringent qualities while eliminating the corrosive properties inherent in older normal aluminum salts. It is also reported that the use of "Chlorhydrol" eliminates the necessity for buffering agents.

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Obituaries

Frank C. Grote

Frank C. Grote, founder, board chairman and former president of Globe Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, died April 8 at his home in that city. He was eighty-nine years of age.

In 1885 Mr. Grote set up a drug store in Cincinnati. He later established a chemical jobbing concern in that city, and shortly thereafter organized the Globe concern. His three sons, Robert C., and Lee J. and Paul E. have been associated in his business as treasurer, president and vice-president in charge of the Louisville, Ky., office, respectively.

In addition to his sons, he leaves a widow, Mrs. Ida Kleine Grote, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Marie, Dorothy and Florence Grote.

Dr. William Procter

Dr. William Procter, scientist and a director of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, died April 19. He was seventy-eight years old.

Dr. Procter organized the firm of Procter and Borden in 1902 and retired in 1920. In 1921 he established a laboratory on Mount Desert Island in Maine and was the author of several publications on marine and insect life of the Mount Desert region.

Dr. J.M. Watkins

Dr. J. M. Watkins, tropical agronomist of the Department of Agriculture, died April 14 in Baltimore, Md. He was forty years of age.

Dr. Watkins was assistant head of the research development division of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. From 1943 to 1950 Dr. Watkins was first agronomist and later director of the agricultural station in El Salvador, which is operated jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Salvadoran Ministry of Agriculture. He was employed by the Delaware State Experiment Station for three years prior to going to El Salvador.

Walter L. Clark, jr., general manager of the Bond Crown & Cork Company, Wilmington, Del., a subsidiary of Continental Can Company, died April 16 in that city. He was forty-three. Mr. Clark joined Bond Crown & Cork in 1945 as a staff engineer, and was subsequently named plant manager and, finally, general manager.

Hamilton D. Gillespie, a retired executive of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, died April 19 at his home in New York. He was seventy.

Paul J. Griswold, retired district sales manager for the American Can Company, New York, died April 17 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was seventy-one years old.

Taylor Jelliffe, president of the Wisconsin Metal Products Company, Racine, Wis., died April 16 in Phoenix, Ariz. He was sixty-eight years old.

William E. Kuckro, consulting chemist, died April 14 at his home in Jersey City, N. J. He was seventy-three years of age.

Robert L. Richmond, vice-president and director of the Potdevin Machine Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 16 in New York. He was thirty-nine.

Wilfred Sheldon, a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., New York, died April 11 in Southampton, England. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Oil Chemists Meeting

—*Continued from page 5*

Screen Extractor," W. D. Harris, A&M College of Texas.

"X-Ray Identification of Octadecenoic Acids by Means of Their Derivatives of Hydroxystearic Acids," N. N. Hellman and F. R. Senti, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

"Monoglycerides from Soybean Oil by Hydrolysis and Esterification," R. E. Beal and N. H. Ludwig, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

"Plant Lipases in Emulsions of Water in Oil, III: The Protein of Castor Bean Lipase, W. Gordon Rose, Western Relional Research Laboratory, Albany, Calif.

Determination of the Rate of Extraction of Oil from Oil-Bearing Materials with Hexane, S. P. Clark and A. Cecil Wamble, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, Tex.

"Susceptibility of Types of Peanuts to Rancidity Development," T. A. Pickett and K. T. Holley, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

Cottonseed and Peanut Meal Glues: Resistance of Plywood Bonds to Chemical Reagents, J. T. Hogan and J. C. Arthur Jr., Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

"The Effect of Screw Press and Hydraulic Press Processing Conditions on Pigment Glands of Cottonseed," D. M. Batson, F. H. Thurber, and A. M. Altschul, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

"Relation Between the Fatty Acid Composition and the Iodine Value of Cottonseed Oils," M. F. Stansbury and C. L. Hoffpauir, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

"The Tocopherols of Rye Germ Oil," H. A. Schuette and A. A. Harlow, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

"Antioxidant Behavior of the Isomers of Butylated Hydroxyanisole, by L. R. Dugan, jr., Eugenia Hoffert, Grace P. Blumer, Irene Dabkiewicz, and H. R. Kraybill, American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, Ill.

Vitamin A in Margarine

"Determination of Vitamin A in Margarine," J. Bolding and J. R. Drost, Lever Brothers Company and Unilever N. V.

"Pilot Plant Desolventization of Fine Cottonseed Meal," A. V. Graci, N. B. Knoepfler, H. K. Gardner, A. J. Crovetto, and J. J. Spadaro, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

"Batch Extraction of Cottonseed Using Five Commercial Solvents," by P. H. Eaves, L. J. Molaison, C. L. Black, A. J. Crovetto, and E. L. D'Aquin, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

"The Centrifugal Acetone Foots Test Applied to Crude Soybean and Cottonseed Oils: Rapid Estimation of Phosphatide Content and Refining Loss," E. B. Greyer and V. Shelburne, Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Flavor Problem of Soybean Oil, XI: Phytic Acid as a Metal Activating Agent," C. D. Evans, Patricia M. Cooney, Helen A. Moser, and A. W. Schwab, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

"Analysis of Fatty Acid Oxidation by Counter-Current Distribution Methods, IV: Methyl Linoleate," J. A. Cannon, K. T. Zilch, and H. J. Dutton, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

"A Laboratory Method for Studying Basket-Type Extraction," R. A. Reiners, M. S. Sniegowski, and A. R. Baldwin, Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill.

Election of officers will be announced during the meeting, and the incoming president will be A. E. Bailey, research director, Humko Company, Memphis, Tenn.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Casein from the Argentine climbed ½c. last week but there were no changes in the domestic. Orange grades of shellac were lower by 1c. There was practically no change in the supply and demand position of most materials in the protective coatings market. The demand in general held at high levels and tightness of supply was far from an unusual thing.

Control over carbon black, which had been in the hands of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, was turned over last week to the National Production Authority. The overall picture in earth colors was just about what it had been in the recent past. Civilian orders, it was said, could be filled anywhere from prompty to within a few months, depending on the particular material ordered. The supply of red vermilion quicksilver held high enough to accommodate the good demand that was being felt. Titanium dioxide was without change and one producer reported that DO's were taking from 10 to 20 percent of the current output and further stated that this figure was likely to increase. All manufacturers were reported to be allocating on a past performance basis. Further production is on the way with work being done on additional manufacturing plants.

The demand for synthetic resins was still at the high levels of the recent past and although there were some reports of easing, these were spotty and of minor proportions. Raw materials were still a problem, as a result of both their high prices and their tightness of supply. Phenolics, alkyds and maleics were all tight, with the phenolics in probably the tightiest spot of the three.

The natural gums trade was still waiting for relief from Washington on the price freeze. Demand was at levels that could be called only fair and this was thought to be pretty much the result of uncertainties in supply and the high prices prevailing at the source. However, it was stated that there was a tendency towards lower prices at the sources as a result of the resistance offered by importers here.

The demand for shellac was not at especially high levels, although it was still pretty good. Supplies were ample at the moment but the supply in the future might tighten up, it was thought, especially among the better grades. No especially large amounts had been imported recently because of the price situation. The Argentine casein picture was pretty much one of fluctuation. Heavy offerings were being made by European countries, but they were not all for immediate shipment. There was some skepticism here about the European producers being able to fill their offerings. Last year many of them dried up.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, No. 2, superfine, TN, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	170.1

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—The Petroleum Administration for Defense has delegated its control over this material to the National Production Authority. The action came as a formalization of delegation that had been made under a memo of agreement signed by the two agencies January 17. PAD signed over its authority over production and distribution.

Earth Colors—The market for these materials last week was said to be holding to just about the levels that had been apparent in the recent past. Civilian orders for synthetic yellow, red, brown, black and Indian red, it was stated, could be accommodated within a few months after the receipt of the order. Umber, sienna, vandyke brown, domestic red oxide, venetian red and natural black oxide orders, it was said by one producer, could be filled anywhere from promptly to thirty days after receipt.

Red, Vermilion Quicksilver—This item, sensitive, of course, to the conditions that prevail in the market for quicksilver, was in a condition of demand that was called pretty good last week, while the supply was at sufficiently high levels to preclude any serious trouble in the filling of orders.

Titanium Dioxide—The price listings on this item last week were still holding at the levels that were established some time back. The demand was coming in at the same steady pace and at the same high levels that had characterized this market for a long time. One producer reported that DO's are now taking from 10 percent to 20 percent of the current output and that this percentage was likely to increase in the future. All manufacturers are said to be allocating in an effort to spread as fair a share as possible around to their customers. This is being done on a past performance basis. One producer said it is trying to encourage new future uses of the material but was not trying to encourage new current uses. It could give enough to prospective users for use in their laboratories so they could go ahead with their plans and be prepared for the future when the material becomes more readily available. Extra producing capacity is being planned for this year and at least two present plants are being enlarged.

Synthetic Resins

The conditions that had prevailed in this market for some time past were still pretty much in force last week and it appeared likely that they would continue for some time to come. The demand was still running at high levels, and although there were a few spots where it seemed to be easing off, these were relatively few and the amount of easing was small. There was still the problem with raw materials, and this was really two-fold. In the first place many of the raw materials were difficult to obtain and in the second place they were very high in price and both of these factors had to be faced by the synthetic resins producers. Phenol continued in a tight position. Linseed oil and soybean oil were available. Soybean was firm and linseed was a little easier on price. Maleic resins were in a tight spot on supply, but the alkyds were said to be even tighter. In an even more pinched position than these two were the phenolics.

Natural Resins

The relief on the price freeze that the gums industry was waiting for still had not come through last week. There had been indications from time to time that this relief would be given and the industry was eager to see it, for upon it would hinge a great deal of the future tone of the market. One source last week stated that it found business only fair because of the high prices that it was necessary to charge for material. It said that prices were coming down at the source because of the resistance that had been applied, but in spite of that the price structure was still pretty high. Most importers here were reported to have sufficient material on hand for ordinary consumption but stocks had, of course, been drained pretty steadily recently when not much in the way of replacements was purchased. One importer said it was not sure that present stocks would carry through the next few months. There was sufficient material at the source, but there was competition for

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: February

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in February, 1951, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $99,750,807. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1950 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1951—February	$99,750,807	$53,586,440	$37,341,291	$27,381,358	$9,959,933	$9,823,076
Total, 2 months	210,868,734	113,484,013	78,489,970	57,130,459	21,359,511	18,894,751
1950—February	70,873,183	37,494,707	27,145,207	19,828,145	7,317,062	6,233,269
Total, 2 months	146,809,404	78,688,094	54,829,236	40,106,746	14,722,490	13,282,134

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

STEARATES

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BOSTON — Mulcahy & Griffin
BUFFALO — Wetherbee Chemical Co.
CHICAGO — Philip E. Cate Co.
CINCINNATI — Deeks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT — D. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — F. P. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — P[illegible]
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
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SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
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it from other countries. The labor situation there also made it profitable for workers to go into tin and rubber and the gums, of course, had to compete in the labor market.

Shellac—The price listings of orange grades were lower by 1c. in the week. The demand held at only moderate levels. The supply was ample for the current requirements of consumers, although it was thought that there might be a pinch later on, particularly among the better grades, because the high prices abroad and the frozen price structure here discouraged any heavy importations. Importers were certainly hesitant to bring in much material under the present circumstances for heavy piling up of inventories or for speculation. The India crop was reported to be a good one and there was plenty of it, and that fact was thought likely to begin showing its effect on the market before long. Producers in India were encouraged by a good market for their material and the weather was favorable for production.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asphalt—Shipments of practically all types of asphalt and tar roofing and siding products declined moderately from January 1951 to February 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. The decreases for major items were 17 percent for asphalt roofing, 16 percent for asphalt sidings, and 15 percent for saturated felts. For February 1951, shipments of asphalt roofing and saturated felts were 34 and 74 percent higher, respectively, than in the corresponding month of last year.

Casein—Imported material was ½c. higher at 39c. to 39½c. last week but there were no changes reported in the price listings of the domestic. Although the market was firmer, there was not a considerable amount of buying interest being shown. It was hard to tell the reason, but buyers were holding back, possibly because the flush was starting in this country. Many European offers were being made, with Sweden, France, Denmark, Holland, Germany and Switzerland figuring prominently. Little interest was shown in the European. Most of it was for sale over a considerable period of time and buyers here preferred to have it all at once if they took it. Demand was said to be steady for the domestic. Although the flush is starting, the outlook is said to be poor. It was thought that the production this year would not be so large as last year's because of the demand for the edible products. One producer said that year's production would probably cover and that supplies would have come from the Argentine and Europe. The source pointed out, however, that some the European offers are already beginning to dry up. The same thing happened year in spite of the heavy offerings were made at that time.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers of crude pine delivered to processing plants during the week ended April 14 averaged $34.29 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with an average of $34.95 for the previous week.

The twenty reporting plants received 11,322 barrels of gum, an average of 566 barrels per plant, compared with 469 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 11.14 gallons of turpentine and 298.5 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 24 percent WW, 31 percent WG, 18 percent N, 13 percent M, and 14 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended April 20 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.i.f., f.o.b., or N. Y. w	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$9.60	$1
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.60	1
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.60	1
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.60	1
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.60	1
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.60	1
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.60	1
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.70	1
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.70	1
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.90	1
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.15	1
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.45	1
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.45	1

	Drums				
Sales					
Receipts	9	48	268		117
Shipments			4	213	592
Stocks	11,697	11,745	12,029	11,186	11,341

Gum Turpentine

New York, Thurs., tankcars, f.o.b. gal.) (7 lbs.) ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.)

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	F
Per gal	.92	.92	.92	.92	
Sales, bbls					
Receipts, bbls	171	262	76	303	
Shipments, bbls	115	29	73	394	
Stocks, bbls	938	1,221	1,224	1,133	

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Synchro-Master Acquired By % Proportioneers, Inc. %

%Proportioneers, Inc.%, Providence, R. I., has acquired Synchro-Master Company, formerly of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and will operate the business as its Synchro-Master Division with sales and production facilities located in Providence. The key personnel of the Synchro-Master has also joined %Proportioneers% and will manage the new division.

The merger makes available to %Proportioners, Inc.%, a proven mechanical differential and the background of experience in its application in many fields. The standard Synchro-Master unit, will now be manufactured by %Proportioneers, Inc.%, and new designs are contemplated for use with the company's automatic proportioning and blending systems.

Plastic-Type Nylon Added To M-45 Allocation Order

Plastic-type nylon, which has a heavy civilian use in paint brushes, hair brushes and tooth brushes, was placed under schedule 4 to M-45 by the National Production Authority April 20. The order does not concern textile nylon.

Plastic nylon is classified as an appendix A material, which requires both suppliers and consumers to obtain special authorization from NPA to make or accept deliveries. The initial allocation date is June 1 and allocation will be on a monthly basis.

Sun Chemical Corp. Elects R.C. Persons First Vice-Pres.

Ralph C. Persons, vice-president and a director of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island, City, N. Y., has been elected first vice-president of the company. Associated with the graphic arts industry for over a quarter of a century, Mr. Persons is the inventor and marketer of one of the first electric heater attachments for printing presses. He joined Sun Chemical in 1944.

Imperial Names W.N. Tune Agent

The pigment color division of Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., has appointed William N. Tune, jr., as its representative in the southeastern states, with headquarters at 225 Moore street S. E., Atlanta, Ga. Prior to joining Imperial, Mr. Tune was associated with the Virginia Department of Agriculture, department of chemistry.

Earl Paint Corp. Opens New Division in Houston

The Earl Paint Corporation, Utica, N. Y., has opened a new division at 2502 Robinhood road, Houston, Tex. W. B. Pickard, jr., who operated a similar company of his own in Miami, Fla., has been named manager of the Texas division. Earl Paint's chief line of products are "Erkote Mastics," highly specialized coatings used for corrosion control.

Cleveland Paint Club Slates Meeting Thurs.

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its next meeting April 26 at 5:30 p.m. at the Statler hotel in that city. Guest speakers will be C. Wilson Randle, dean of the School of Business, Western Reserve University, and John W. Dillsworth, president of Dillsworth Associates. Dean Randle will discuss "Business Education for Modern Industry," while Mr. Dillsworth will talk on "Monkeyshines in NPA."

Pellew Wilson Names Pres.

Pellew Wilson Sons & Co., New York, has announced the appointment of Leslie E. Porter as president, succeeding Lionel Benedict, who has returned to Great Britain to take up another post with Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., associated company of Pellew Wilson.

Trade Briefs

James C. Phillips, jr., has joined the Continental Carbon Company, Amarillo, Tex., as assistant to the director of industrial relations.

Francis J. Verduin, sales representative of Calco Chemical Division's pigment department, has been transferred to the St. Louis, Mo., territory.

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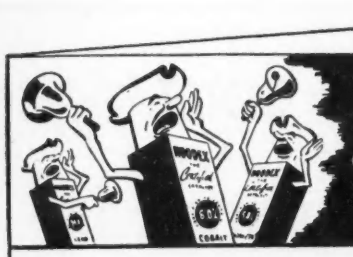

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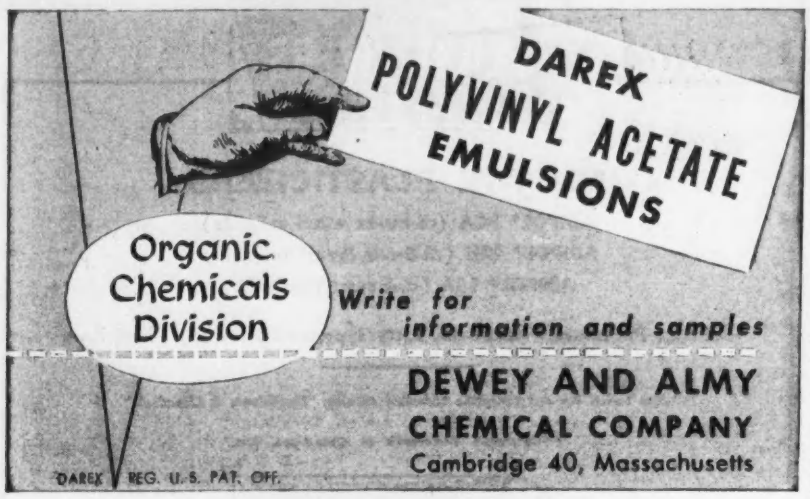

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†VYNS VYHH trade mark Bakelite Corp.

Paint & Allied Industries Group Hears G.M. Jones

The Paint & Allied Industries Group of the New York Credit Men's Association at its regular monthly meeting last week heard Griffith M. Jones, assistant to the president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., New York. Mr. Jones discussed "Developments in the Service of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc." The May meeting of the group will feature a round-table discussion of systems, methods and procedures for the maintenance of credit files and the handling of credit clearance information.

Monsanto Appoints 3

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointment of Dr. Lowell L. Fellinger as coordinator of technical procurement for its organic chemicals division. Dr. Robert E. Howard has been named to succeed Dr. Fellinger as assistant director of research in charge of the pilot plant and interim production facilities. David Guarnaccia has been made assistant manager of thermoplastic molding materials of Monsanto's plastics division at Springfield, Mass.

G-E Reassigns Three

General Electric Company has named Thomas H. Way, manager of the concern's Taunton, Mass., plant, to the chemical department's manufacturing division staff at Pittsfield, Mass. G. S. Berge of the plastics division has been named manager of the Taunton plant succeeding Mr. Way. Anthony F. Forni has been made "Mycalex" sales development supervisor for the plastics division.

US Rubber Elects Two

United States Rubber Company has elected H. Gordon Smith and John W. McGovern to its board of directors. Mr. Smith, with the company since 1917, has been vice-president and general manager of the textile division since 1945. Mr. McGovern joined US Rubber in 1920 and since 1945 has been vice-president and general manager of the tire division.

OPS Post to Goldsmith

The Office of Price Stabilization has appointed Osher Goldsmith as director of the fuels and chemicals division in the Dallas, Tex., regional office. Mr. Goldsmith, who has been an independent oil producer and consulting petroleum engineer with offices in Tyler, Tex., will supervise the administration of price regulations in the petroleum, chemicals, export and import, ice, rubber, solid fuels and transportation industries in that area.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market for petroleum products last week continued in pretty much the same vein that had been apparent for some time. Toluol and xylol were just about as tight as ever. The aliphatics were in good, although not especially high, demand and the supply was ample for the market. Butane and propane were without any great change, although the climbing temperatures were easing the load on producers. This seasonal lessening in the demand also had its effect in easing up on the tankcar situation. This type of transportation was still tight but it was improving.

Higher boilers were still in a tight supply position and the demand continued good. Intermediate aromatic solvents held pretty much to their former levels of strong demand and tight supply. There had been some reports of easing in the demand for microcrystalline and paraffin wax. The easing was slight and not very widespread, however. Some large producers stated that they were still oversold and not in a position to take on any new orders. The market for petrolatum and white oils held pretty much the same. Drums were a problem, but appeals by producers to have the drums returned were reported to be meeting with success and was helping to ease the problem.

Solvents and Diluents

The conditions that had prevailed in petroleum toluol and xylol for some time past were pretty much in effect last week and it was thought that they would probably continue that way for some time to come. The demand maintained its strong tone and the supply was still pinched. The market for the higher boilers was without any apparent change. They had been in a strong demand and a tight supply position for some time past and it appeared likely that they would continue for some time to come. The intermediate aromatic solvents were in about as heavy a demand as they had been and there seemed to be no signs of letting up by any appreciable amount, while the supply of them was also just about what it had been of late.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Last week saw no great change in the market for this item and, for that matter, none could be anticipated for the immediate future. The demand continued at the good levels of the past although it was not so high as to put anything of a pinch on the producers. The supply was sufficiently high for the present requirements of the consumers.

Lacquer Diluent — The market held pretty much to its previous levels last week and there were no changes expected at this time. The supply was at levels high enough to fill the requirements of the market although it was thought that if the demand should increase by any appreciable amount there might be some tightening in the supply. At present the demand was at levels that could be called good although not especially high.

Mineral Spirits — Supply held at high enough levels to accommodate the market without any particular difficulty, although it was thought that if there should be any sharp rise in the rate of ordering there might be some pinch in the situation. At the present time the item was in a good demand but it was not at such levels that could be called particularly high.

Rubber Solvent — The market for this item last week held pretty much to the levels that had been apparent previously and there were no indications that there would be any changes in the immediate future. The demand was at good levels and the supply was holding up well although it was thought that if there should be any increase in the demand there might be a little tightening in the supply.

Stoddard Solvent—The market picture for this item last week continued pretty much as it had been in the recent past and there were no indications that there would be any appreciable changes in the immediate future. The demand was continuing at what could be called good, although not exceptionally high, levels and the supply at the present time was high enough to meet it without any particular trouble.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Supply and demand last week continued at pretty much the levels that had been observed in the recent past and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The demand was at good levels although it was not especially high while the supply was sufficiently high to accommodate the market at this time. If the demand should increase sharply it was thought that the situation might tighten up a little.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The supply of butane and propane was in a little more comfortable supply position last week as a result of the warmer weather. All through the winter months when the weather was cold the demand for both items was at a high point, but as the temperature began to climb the requirements of consumers, of course, fell off somewhat. This reduction in the demand was not especially large at this point, but it was at least the beginning of the expected seasonal trend and came as a relief to the producers, who had been hard pressed all through the cold months to take care of the requirements of their customers.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market gave some indications of easing a little last week, as it had been doing for several weeks back, but this was not serious. The reduction in demand was pretty much spotty and minor. Producers who were still sold out were not uncommon, although it was said that the pressure of demand was possibly not so high as it had been.

Paraffin—There might have been a little easing in the market last week, but it was only slight. Shipments that had to be diverted, for instance, were not snapped up as quickly as they had been previously, but several large producers still said they found the demand as big as or bigger than the supply. At least two producers said they could not take on any new accounts.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission last week pushed up the daily oil allowable by 10,741 barrels to 2,936,323 for May 1 from the April 14 level of 2,925,582, the former record, according to a recent report from that state.

Petrolatum—The picture last week was without any great change as far as the supply and demand were concerned. The requests of consumers continued at the good levels of the recent past. The supply was at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the ordinary requirements of the market without too much trouble. The drums situation was still causing some concern. New drums were extremely difficult to obtain and the industry was putting its hope in having its old drums returned. One producer stated that it was not on a drums returnable basis but had appealed to its customers to return their drums and so far had had pretty good luck.

White Mineral Oils—The supply last week was reported to be at a point where the ordinary requirements of consumers could be taken care of without too much trouble. The demand held at good levels, where it had been for some time past. There was still something of a problem with the drums situation.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Price listings remain unchanged for solvents and diluents with supplies considered only fair in the face of present steady demand. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, listed from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

On the LPG market, butane continues tight in the face of heavy demand with quotations centering around 6.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 7 totaled 235,596,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 235,956,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 515,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 155,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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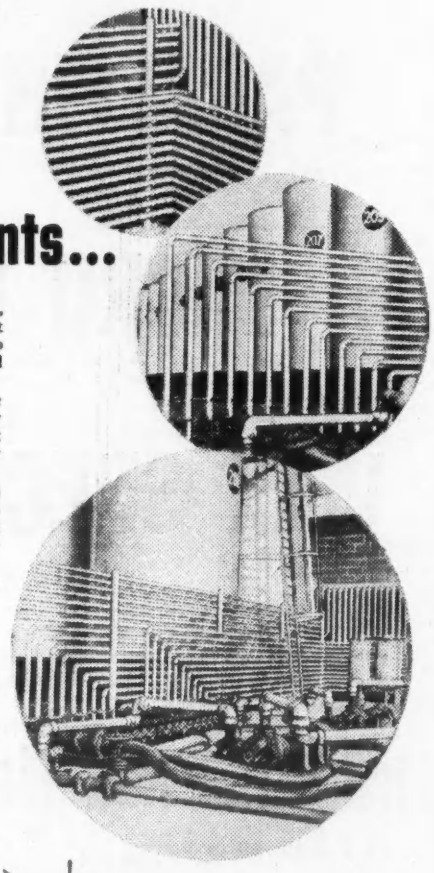

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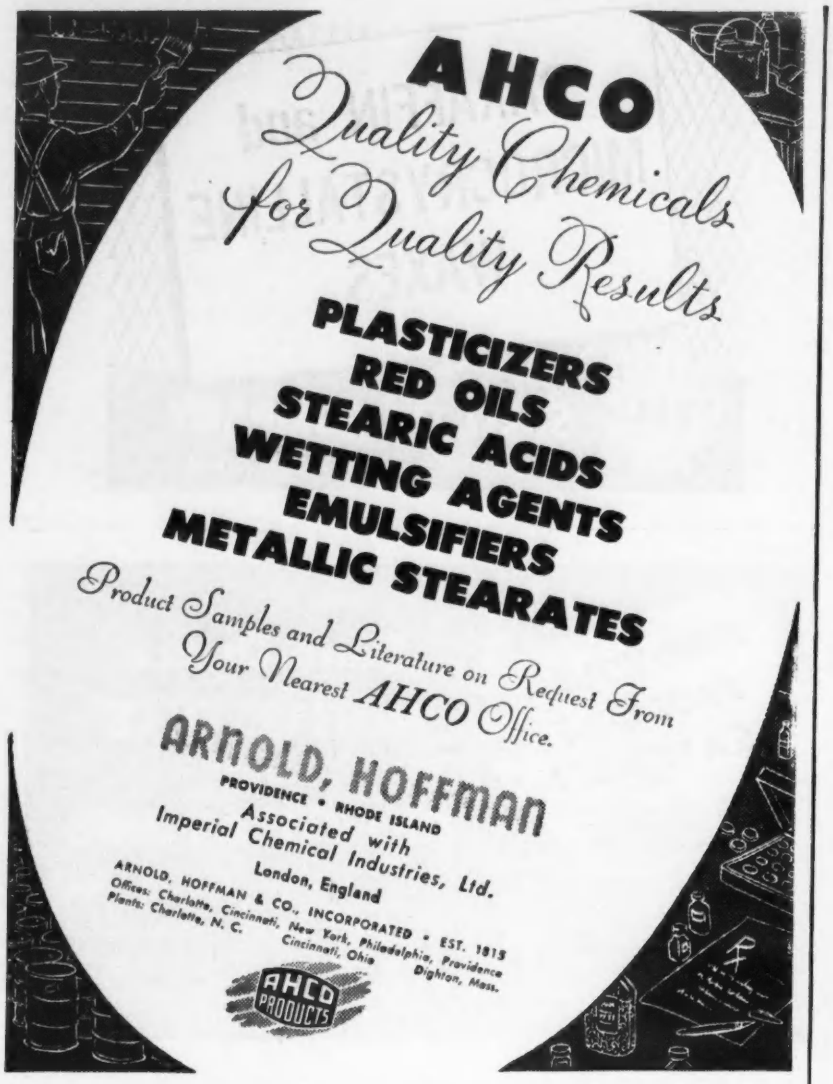

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was no improvement in the quiet demand for oils and fats last week. The tone of the market was easy. Corn oil was available fractionally below ceilings, for nearby delivery while cottonseed and soybeans oils remained steady. New crop months however, were unsettled and inactive. Peanut oil was firmer and advanced slightly. Trend of coconut oil prices continued downward with lower copra, which dropped $15 per ton. Price index declined 1.5 points. Coconut fatty acid declined 1¼ cents per pound.

Grease oils and acidless tallow oil reflected the lower ceilings for greases and tallow and were reduced 2 cents per pound. Trading was moderate, at the lower levels, chiefly for actual requirements. Demand for greases and tallow was spotty at ceilings for prompt needs. Supplies for prompt delivery were light due to sold up production, while May forward was offered freely.

Further sharp declines in flaxseed unsettled linseed oil and quotations were easier for May forward, but steady for April delivery, Tung oil was in fair request for nearby delivery, and firm bids shaded asking price in some instances. Offers were still light. Oiticica was inactive and unchanged and dehydrated castor scarce and firm.

Consuming interest for vegetable waxes continued quiet. Nominal quotations ruled carnauba wax. No improvement is expected in business until the announcement of import price regulations. High cost of crude beeswax continued to affect purchases as the cost of replacements would bring prices of refined above current ceilings.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, fatty acid, 1¼c. per lb.
oil, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Flaxseed, 15c. per bushel.
Grease oils, 2c. per lb.
Tallow oil, acidless, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Apr. 21, 1950
219.5	221.0	223.4	117.3	120.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market continued unsettled and irregular especially for deferred months. Quiet cash demand and prospects of a large cotton crop kept new crop months under selling pressure. Open interest in May was materially reduced on Wednesday and sales of 160 contracts took place at ceilings. Orders for July were filled at the ceiling and later sales took place below the ceiling. Lack of buying interest in lard and other vegetable oils was a contributing factor.

Scarcity of crude cottonseed oil continued to restrict business. Bids at ceilings, 23½c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills, brought out little oil. New crop oil was reported sold at 22c. per pound, tankcars, September delivery in the Southeast, with oil said to be available at ½c. less in Texas.

Sales and prices and refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	261	26.40	26.40	26.40B
July	139	26.40	26.25	26.30@26.32
September	520	24.00	23.75	23.87S
October	334	21.38	20.78	20.97S
December	416	20.25	19.65	19.85S
March	37	19.60	19.10	19.31S
May	12	19.50	19.50	19.15@19.40

Total sales, 1,819 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Practically no trading in crude cottonseed oil and soybean oils. Nearby delivery firm at ceilings. Old process cottonseed cake and meal stocks about exhausted. Solvent cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $82.50 per ton, Memphis. Cool weather delayed farm work.

Linseed Oil

Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities against former contracts but showed little disposition to place new business for forward requirements. The market was unsettled by the decline in flaxseed of 15c. per bushel. Asking prices could have been shaded from 2 to 4 points depending upon delivery. Raw oil was quoted nominally at 23c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3 prompt delivery. Light trading was reported at concessions.

Minneapolis.—Crushers held their asking prices on raw linseed oil for spot delivery at 22.4c. per pound last week but they reduced the prices of May and June-forward deliveries 2 and 4 points, respectively, effective April 19. With flaxseed costs declining from the mid-March peak of $4.95 a bushel to $4.55 the past week, this allowed crushers to quote raw oil for May shipment at 22.2c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1, and June-forward at 22c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	12,780,000	7,860,000
Since Sept. 1	330,560,000	270,260,000

Flaxseed—Market was weaker, declining another 10c. per bushel. Trading was light.

Minneapolis.—The price of cash flaxseed continued its downtrend at the Minneapolis market last week, dropping another 15c. a bushel to $4.50. Some crushers offered bids as low as $4.45 but the market held around $4.45 at week's end. The current bid was offered only on a limited supply of flaxseed to-arrive. A month ago, prices were at their seasonal peak of $4.95 a bushel. Spot sales of seed totaled around 20 cars during the week. To-arrive bookings were for 38 cars and 5,600 bushels via truck. Early-week sales were made at $4.65 and $4.60, late sales at $4.55. Some sour sample grade offerings sold as low as $4.15 a bushel.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	363,800	73,100	292,400	34,000
Since Sept. 1	23,532,000	13,540,900	4,314,500	2,303,200

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—This market continued strong at unchanged quotations. Supplies were scarce, demand exceeding the supply.

Coconut—Further weakness developed with lower cost of copra. Crude oil declined ½c. and offered at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 19c. New York basis. Buying interest was slow.

Copra—Prices were easier and off $15 per ton. Shipments declined to $235 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Market was unsteady and crude was available below the ceiling at 24¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was light and spotty. Refined oil also was lower at 28c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Limited supplies of refined oil held prices at ceiling, 28.40c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Demand was slow.

Oiticica—Consumers showed less interest in replacements. Liquid was unchanged, ranging from 32c. per pound, tankcars, New York for nearby delivery and up to 34c. for futures.

Olive—This market continued dull and nominal. Edible oil ranged from $3.25 to $3.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid on spot, depending upon quantity and seller. Olive foots were steady and unchanged at 20c. to 21c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Peanut—Trading in crude oil was reported at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the southeast, up ¼c. Business was light. Refined oil was quoted at 28¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. The government released peanuts for 63 tankcars of oil in the southeast. Department of Agriculture announced April 17 the increase of national allotment for 1951 peanut crop from 1,771,117 acres to 1,889,284 acres.

Soybean—Market was quiet, but steady. Old crop months were held at the ceiling —20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined salad oil was quoted at 24c. to 24.40c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, depending upon seller.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	89	20.50	20.50	20.50B
July	43	20.50	20.30	20.31S
September	27	19.55	18.90	19.14S
October	42	17.65	16.95	17.00@17.10
December	10	16.50	16.00	16.45@16.70
March	2	16.10	15.90	15.85@15.90
May	2	15.95	15.95	15.80@15.85

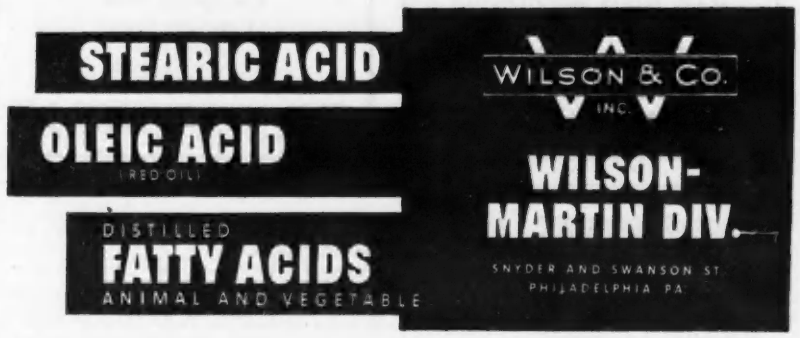
Total sales, 215 tankcars and switches.

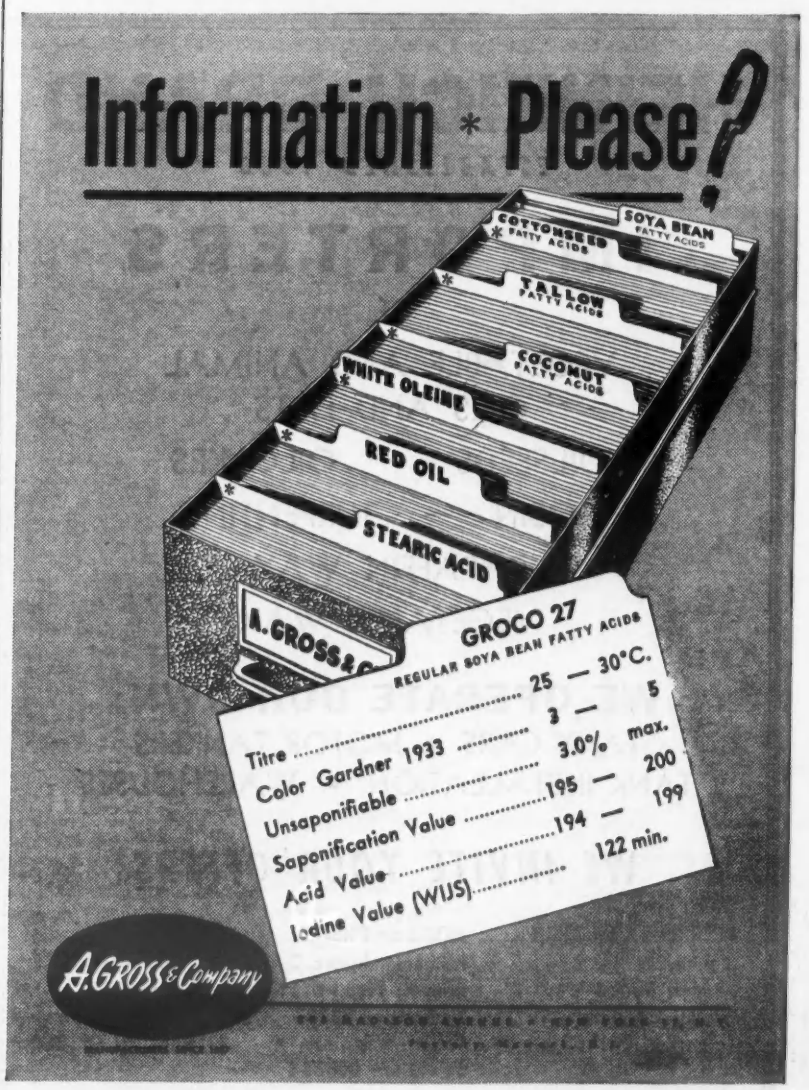
Tung—Moderate volume of business took place for nearby delivery. Tankcars were generally quoted at 41c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. The bulk of sales were reported at 40½c. to 40¾c. per pound, on firm bids. Offers continued light and market was steady.

Fats and Greases

Tallow—Moderate volume of business was indicated for the better grades at ceilings. Market was steady. Consum-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4





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...ers restricted purchases to 30 day delivery and little if any interest was shown in later deliveries. Offerings were not heavy, but adequate to meet demand.

Animal Oils

Grease oils were easier and reduced 2c. per pound. Trading at lower levels was reported fairly active. Acidless tallow oil was weaker, also declining 2c. per pound. Neatsfoot oil was steady and unchanged reflecting the scarcity of neatsfoot stock. Oleo oil was scarce and held at ceilings. Oleo stearine was quiet and entirely nominal.

Fatty Acids

Coconut fatty acid was easier, reflecting the lower cost of the oil and was reduced 1¼c. per pound. Distilled was quoted at 28¼c. per pound, drums, carlots and double distilled, 30¼c., same basis. Other fatty acids were unchanged. Trading was confined to actual needs.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Bullish markets in all proteins have raised the prices of meal to a basis of $84 per ton, Memphis, $81 Georgia, and $83. North Carolina, April-May shipment. The supply of cake and meal was limited but seems to be ample for demand. Bids of $76 for forty-one percent loose slab cake in the Mississippi Valley have not been filled, most mills reporting sold up for the season.

Linseed Meal—Resale offerings and quiet demand continued to depress the market.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal continued to be well in excess of needs and the market undertone remained weak. Resellers' quotations were around $1 a ton lower than crushers' prices, showing only minor changes from a week ago. Extracted linseed meal was around $57 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for April-May delivery and at $58 for June-August. Resellers offered this meal for as low as $55.50 per ton for spot and $57-$57.50 for May forward. Expeller meal was quoted by crushers at $57.50 per ton for April-May and at $58-$58.50 for June-forward. Resellers were quoting it about $1 a ton lower.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	15,300,000	13,200,000
Since Sept. 1	615,720,000	558,191,000

Peanut Meal—Heavy export buying and somewhat better domestic interest have advanced meal to a basis of $67 per ton Georgia points. April, and $68 May shipment. There was some export interest but most mills seem to be fairly well sold up until they can buy additional peanuts for crushing. Last week the government announced they would sell peanuts to produce between 2,500 and 3,000 tons of meal.

Soybean Meal—Export interest, along with much better domestic demand from the midwest and Texas area, has caused higher prices for meal. Forty-four percent bulk was quoted at $63.50 per ton April, $66.50 May, and $69 May-September shipment. Forty-one and forty-five percent old process southeastern production were held at $74 per ton sacked, Mississippi Valley points, $75, Georgia, and $79 North Carolina, April shipment. Supply was still ample, with buying interest from domestic sources spotty.

Waxes

Carnauba — Consuming demand continued slow, and little improvement is expected until import price regulations are set. Prices were unchanged for spot delivery and were entirely nominal. Offers for shipment from Brazil were light and well held.

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1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer, with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

2—32" x 32" Smith Vaile Wooden Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, 2 eye, with gear closing devices.

1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal, STAINLESS STEEL, copper housing, with 10 H.P. motor.

4—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (1—70' lo. end 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

1—Bird Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal, screen type motor driven, 36" x 40", 25 H.P. motor, contact parts of stainless steel. All stainless steel contact parts.

1—American 5M2 Lurgi Filter, continuous belt, 54 sq. ft. suction area with motor and reducer.

2—Rotex Sifters, 40 x 84", deck #11 20 x 48"; also 4—No. 71 40 x 84" Roball ALL STAINLESS STEEL SIFTERS.

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2—Dorr 2-deck Washing Rake Classifiers, each 3' x 26'6" long and with 5 H.P. motor and reducer.

3—Quaker City Hammer Mills, Size M-20, each with 5 H.P. motor.

20—La Bour Centrifugal Pumps, #10W, #15W, 20 W, R-55 alloy.

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2—5 Roll Raymond High Side Pulverizers.

1—8' x 12' Oliver head-Wood Vacuum Filter.

1—4' x 8' Kennedy Ball Mill, continuous. UNUSED.

1—5'4" dia. x 40' STAINLESS STEEL Rotary Dryer, Ruggles Coles.

3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 8 x 12' 11'6 x 14', 11'6 x 18'.

1—6' x 4' Flaker, chrome-plated, m.d.

4—SWEETLAND FILTERS — No. 12 with 36 steel, bronze or Monel leaves, also #5.

2—ALUMINUM Sperry FILTER PRESSES: 1—30" x 30"; 1—24" x 24", Plate and Frame, 45 chambers.

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4—2,000-GAL. CLOSED, STEAM JACKETED, AGITATED STEEL KETTLES, 200# PRESSURE.
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2—STEEL STORAGE TANKS, 10'6" x 25', 9' x 32'.
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1—ROBERTS 30" SUSP. STEEL PERFORATED BASKET CENTRIFUGAL WITH 20/5HP, 2-SPEED MOTOR, BASKET SPEED 1600 RPM.
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8—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 36"x 84", 32"x108", 42"x120".
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1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
3—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15', 5'x30'.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.
10—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10 & 2.
1—Sweetland Filter, #2, all stainless.
9—Patterson and Abbe Pebble Mills, 4'x5', 3'9"x3'6", 3'x4', 2'6"x3', 2'x3'.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #1SH.
4—Rotex Sifter, 40"x84", 40"x120".
8—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5'.
5—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixer, 20, 9 & 2 gal.
1—Shriver 18" C.I. P&F Filter Press, 15 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Shriver 24" jacketed, aluminum P&F Filter Press, 30 chambers.
1—Shriver Type 30" C.I. Filter Press, P&F, 30 chambers.
1—Sperry 30" aluminum P&F Filter Press, 24 chambers.
2—Pfaudler 200-gal. glass-lined and jacketed, agitated Tanks.
2—4' dia. Buflovak Crystallizers.
25—Powder Mixers, 100 to 5,000#.
20—Stainless Steel Kettles, 20 to 500 gal.
21—Pfaudler Sectional Tanks, 8,000 gal.
70—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".

OLIVER MONEL FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters with Monel valves, rubber-covered trough and agitator, rubber-covered repulper, moisture and vacuum receivers, drives and motors. Excellent condition.

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70,000 gallon storage capacity consisting of the following:

TANKS: 1—13,500 gals. • 2—8,200 gals., 225 PSI.
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VAPORIZING SYSTEM • VAPOR PRESSURE REDUCING STATION
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*Includes Colormixer and Askania Ratio-Regulator, Pressure Difference Regulator and Motor Operated Adjuster.

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1,100 gal., steel, jackt'd., 5'x 9½', 250# internal, 50# jacket, agit., ASME U69 (2).
1,880 gal. SS clad, 100 PSI, jack't'd.
2,000 gal. steel, jack'td., 6'2"x9' straight side 200 PSI, agitated (6).

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Bird, 36"x50" cont., rubber covered, SS.
24" Bird, cont., type CH, series 200, steel.
60" AT&M, SS type 316.

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Oliver, 8'x10', 250 sq. ft., wood & steel.
Sweetland, size 12, steel, 72 leaves.

FLAKERS
48"x40", Buflovak, steel (5).

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
#502-20 Roto Louvre.
3'x48'x⅜" shell.
4'6"x40' Trayler.
6'x14'x9/16" Struthers-Wells (2 NEW).

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3,500 gal. 5'x24'x⅜" 225 PSI (5).
8,200 gal. 6'x40'x2" 225 PSI (2).
10,000 gal. 8'x27'x1" 225 PSI (2).

STORAGE TANKS
350 gal. 3'x6'6"x¼".
1,150 gal. 54"x9'x5/16", ⅜" heads (2).
1,600 gal. 8'x7'x3/16" cone bottom (2).
2,100 gal. 9'x6'6"x3/16" cone bottom (2).
2,300 gal. 5'x17'x¼" SS.
3,000 gal. 7'x21'x¼", type 430 SS.
6,500 gal. 76" ID, 27'10" overall, 11" & 5/16" shell, 5/16" heads (48).
9,600 gal. 11'x13'9"x⅜" (NEW).
13,500 gal. 10'x21'6"x1".
15,300 gal. 9'x32'x5/16".
16,200 gal. 10'6"x25'x¼".

TOWERS
Haveg, 36"x11'.
24"x94" rubber lined.
20"x63" steel.
72"x29'8" SS Bubble Cap.
5'x43' steel Bubble Cap.
6'x44', Scrubber, steel.

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6500 GAL. STEEL STORAGE TANKS

76" ID x 27'10" overall, 11/16" & 5/16" steel plate, 5/16" head. Top Manhole 24" ID.
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Stainless sprayed double arm Vacuum type MIXER, 5 gal. double arm, geared both ends.

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STAINLESS Steel EVAPORATOR ASME code built, good for Vacuum and 75 PSI in Jacket, 3'6" dia. x 6', complete with condenser and removable basket type calandria with stainless tubes.

2 Stainless Spray Dryers, 6' x 15' and 18' x 52' with accessories.

READCO Stainless double arm Mixer, 140 gal. capacity.

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Stainless Saw Tooth Crusher with 2 HP motor.

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Oliver Stainless Rotary Vacuum Filter, 6' x 3'.

SPECIAL: New Stainless Tanks fabricated to your specifications on short delivery.

Pfaudler 500 gal. Stainless Tank with agitator and cover.

Swenson Stainless Continuous Evaporator with Barometric Leg and Condenser.

Sharples Super Centrifuge with stainless steel bowl, clarifier, separator type with 3 HP motor, bowl speed 15000 RPM.

NEW STAINLESS FILLERS of the Vacuum and Syphon type.

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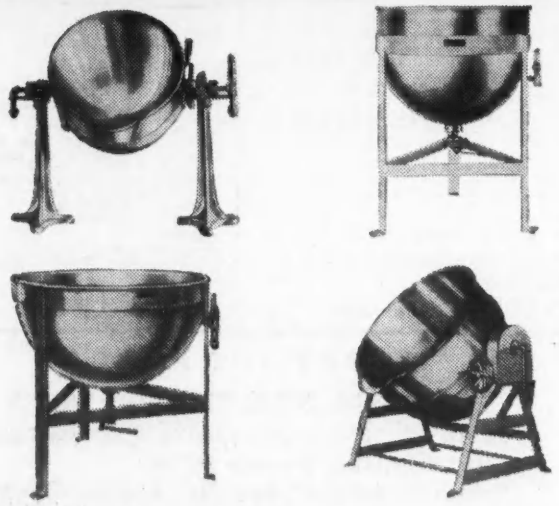

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2—Orville Simpson #41 Rotex Screens.

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1—Shriver Cast Iron Jacketed Filter Press, 36" x 36", 48 chambers.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Press, 36" x 36", closed delivery 4 eye, 34 chambers.

1—Sperry Recessed Type Filter Press, 36" x 36", 42 Heresite covered plates.

2—Buflovac Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24" x 20".

1—Buflovac Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17 Shelves, Type F.

1—Gemco Stainless Steel Conical Blender, total cap. 60 cu. ft.

6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25'—6' x 50'.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Model 16Y.

1—Tolhurst Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 40" Imperforated Basket.

1—Tolhurst Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 40" Perforated Basket.

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Day 5 Gal. S.S. Vac. Mixer, Sigma Arms, Jktd.
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200 Gals. S.S. Jktd. Tilt Kettle, Like new.
2 Pony Labelers, MLX & Front & Back.
P. & S. Single Pass 70' Dryer.
Tumbling Barrel, 5' x 5', type 347 S.S.
Lab. S.S. Spray Dryer, complete.
Autoclave, 3,500 Gals., Jktd. & Agtd., motor.
2 Autoclaves, Jktd. & Agtd., 2 & 50 Gals.
C.I. Drum Dryer, 60" x 78", motorized.
Readco 28 cu. ft. Jktd. Mixer, 5 HP motor.
8 Beach Russ Vacuum Pumps, all sizes.
Copper Tubular Condenser, 190 sq. ft.
5 Shriver C.I. Filter Presses, 12"-24"-36".
Day 15 Gal. Jktd. Mixer, Cored Arms.
2 Pressure Filters, 316 s.s., 20 discs 24".
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New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

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Sweetland, Oliver, Feinco & Vallez Rotary Vac. Filters.

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1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 150 gals.

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1—±00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
4—±1, & ±0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
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1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40"
1—9"x24". 3 Pair High. Steel Roller Mill.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 5'x4', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 6 gal. sizes.
Rotary Cutters, Lab to 40 HP.
Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

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Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
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1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
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15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
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SCREENS AND SIFTERS
3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
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6—Rotex Sifters, 20"x36" to 40"x84".

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Stokes R Tablet Machine, 2½" dia.
Colton ±4T Tablet Machine, 1¼".
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Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
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3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
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2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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Few Outstanding Pieces from Listing

1—100 gallon Mojonnier vacuum still, double motion agitation, 5 HP, stainless steel.
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3—Fitzpatrick comminuting machines, s/s, 2–5 HP, and 1—lab. size.
1—24" x 24" Shriver filter press, closed delivery, 2 eye.
1—Buflovak atmospheric double drum dryer, 32" x 52", 7½ HP EXP motor.
1—Sperry 12" heresite filter press, 2 eye, closed delivery.
1—350 gallon open steel kettle.
1—800 gallon Pfaudler steel jacketed and agitated kettle.
1—50 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated vac. still.

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NEW 3,000-lb. dry powder mixer.
Fitzpatrick Model D-S.S. mill.
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Abbe 15-gal. porcelain jar mill.
Sharples 16V centrifuge.
Shriver 24" 20 P. & F. filter press.
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2—Kux Rotary Pellett Presses, model 25, 21 & 25 punch.
8—Stokes Rotary Pellett Presses, RD-3 & RD-4, 16 punch.
4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
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20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Brewery Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—Filter Presses, P&F, 18" to 36".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.
2—Sweetland Filters, ±2 & ±5.
1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.
3—Kinney Rotary Pumps, 6" & 10".
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1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia x 24" long.
2—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixers, Jacketed.
1—Heavy duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.
2—Copper Beer Still Columns, 24" & 30" dia., with condensers, etc.
6—Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48".
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 100 sq. ft.

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ESA Post to Tapp

Jesse W. Tapp joins the advisory staff of the Economic Stabilization Agency today as special adviser on stabilization problems in agriculture, the agency announced April 17. Mr. Tapp, who is a vice-president of the Bank of America, San Francisco, Calif., will be concerned with agricultural pricing policy; policies involving the availability of metals, equipment, fertilizer and the like for agricultural use as part of the economic stabilization program. He will also act as liaison officer with other government agencies dealing with agriculture.

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1—Stainless Steel 75 gal. Jack. & Agitated Autoclave 500# internal pressure.
1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
50—New S.S. Clad Jacketed Kettles—30-40-60 gals.
1—Mikro 2FF Pulverizer 10 H.P. A.C. Motor.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Press—26 ch's.
1—Flaker or Dryer 4' x 9'—M.D.
1—W. & P. Double Arm 100 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Steel Tanks, 5,000 to 20,000 gals.
2—Rotex Sifters 40"x120" and 20x48 M.D.
3—Stainless Steel 900 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettles.
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SPERRY 42" WOOD FILTER PRESS, 54 CHAMBERS; CLOSED DISCHARGE.

This press has a hydraulic opening and closing device. Excellent condition and ready for immediate delivery. Priced reasonable. FOB our plant.

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Ball Mill: Abbe 50 gal. jacketed.
Evaporator: Swenson sgl. effect, 446 sq. ft.
Evaporator: Buflovak triple effect, 300 sq. ft.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-15, stain. steel.
Vacuum Drum Dryers: Buflovak 5' x 12'.
Glass lined Tanks: 200 gal. open top.
Dryer: Devine 5-shelf vacuum.
Filter: Sparkler 14-S-8 jktd., stain. steel.
Filter Presses: 12, 18, 24" cast iron.
Clarifier: De Laval ±600 multiple.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
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Screens: Rotex ±11, 20, 42, Roball ±32.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" stain. steel, 7½ hp.

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42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED
Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

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Roller Mills—3—J. H. Day.
Bucket Elev. 9x5—12x12—60'c/c.
Ball Mill—Hardinge 6'x22"—5'x48"—8'x22".
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x10", 54x20.
Lightnin' Mixers, 2D4—Xpl. pf. 2HP—Bronze.
Crushers—Jaw; 7"x9", 5"x12", 12"x26".
Filter Press—42" C.I. Shriver.
Filter Sparkler 18-12.
Vac. Shelf Dryer—Stokes—30x36.
Varidrive—U.S. 3 HP—11/22 output.
Tanks, Rubberlined, 1,600 gal., rectangular.

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3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
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10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Chrome Tank ±430, vert. 7' dia. 10' deep, with dished bottom, ¾ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 6'7" x 3'5".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
2—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Cleveo Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL :-: Liquidating large Chemical Plant—write for complete lists of equipment.

Crystallizers — Steam Jacketed Filters with Stainless Steel Leaves
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New 48" Tolhurst motor driven, centre slung, centrifugal, Louis Allis 7½ HP explosion proof motor. For further information, contact OPD 786.

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Pearl essence. Complete or partial machinery (rotation vessels, centrifuges, pumps, sedimentation tanks, etc.) for the production of fishsilver-essence (Essence d'Orient), new or second hand, wanted. Offers to: Box 5361 Gumaelius & Reklame, Oslo, Norway.

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Polystyrene: Virgin, clear; 30,000 pounds. In original packing. OPD 797.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 774.

Caustic soda wanted; solid and flakes. Telephone N.Y.C. ALgonquin 5-9347. Trianon Mercantile Corp., 22 E. 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesmen wanted part or full time on commission basis calling on concerns doing drawing and stamping work to sell compounds of the highest quality. Men with a following can earn a liberal commission. OPD 776.

Chemicals Import-Export Head Office Paris, and Stockholm Office, want for New York Office man thoroughly experienced in Import-Export chemicals. Must be well introduced in Commercial business or must have good sources of supply to increase volume of existing I.E. business. Must be able to work independently. Liberal salary and commission. Give full details in first letter. OPD 784.

Chemist: Prefer graduate experienced in water wax emulsions and varnishes to take charge of manufacturing. Midwest town of 12,000. Permanent position for right man. Good living conditions. OPD 791.

Forty year old supplier of pigments and fillers to paint, ink and allied industries has permanent position with a good future to offer an intelligent, aggressive salesman. Selling experience is secondary to a technical background acquired in laboratory or production work. Resident of Philadelphia area. No traveling. Supply full details in confidence to OPD 793.

Adhesive salesman: Young man experienced in solvent based rubber adhesives for industrial use. Chemical background preferred. Excellent opportunity with long established manufacturer in Newark area. Salary open. Please give full information in first reply. OPD 796.

POSITIONS WANTED

Salesman—Industrial chemist seeks position with technical and executive responsibility. Ten years diversified experience. Research—production—sales. Personable, cooperative, industrious, proven sales record. Age 36, family, veteran. Resident N.Y.C. area. Excellent references, willing to travel. OPD 790.

Technical Director—plastics, textiles, polymers, adhesives, coatings expert would transfer to key position with smaller company. Chemist, Ph. D., 36; broad background, leadership ability, production-sales orientation, ideas for new products. Can invest. New York-North Jersey preferred, but can relocate. OPD 794.

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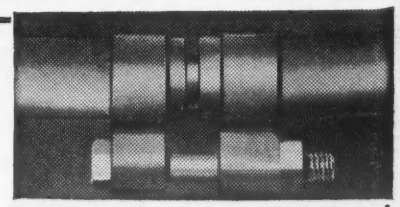
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Agricultural Products

—Continued from page 3

compounds (except as otherwise noted), and salt to be a responsibility of Commerce.

In order to clarify the dividing line on fats and oils, the memorandum listed the major fats and oils and fat and oil products for which Agriculture has responsibility and those which fall under the jurisdiction of Commerce.

Fats and Oils

Fats and oils and edible fat and oil products under the jurisdiction of Agriculture are:—

Animal and fish fats and oils—cod oil; cod-liver oil; dogfish oil; dogfish liver oil; fluachon oil; fatty acids; foots; herring oil; lard; marrow; menhaden oil; neatsfoot oil; oleic acid; oleo oil and oleostearin; oleo stock; pilchard oil; sardine oil; salmon oil; seal oil; shark oil; sharkliver oil; soap stocks; sod oil; stearic acids; swordfishliver oil; tallows and greases; tuna fish liver oil; whale oil; wool grease and lanolin; other animal fats and oils; other fish and marine liver oils, and combinations of the above.

Vegetable fats and oils—babassu nut oil; cashew nut oil and nut shell oil; castor oil; coconut oil; cocoa butter; cohune oil; corn oil; cottonseed oil; essential oils; fatty acids; hempseed oil; kapokseed oil; lecithin; linseed oil; murumuru oil; mustardseed oil; oiticica oil; olive oil; ouricury oil; palm kernel oil; palm oil; peanut oil; perilla oil; poppyseed oil; rapeseed oil; safflower oil; sesame oil; soap stocks; soybean oil; stearic acids; sunflowerseed oil; tallows and greases; teaseed oil; rubberseed oil; tucum oil; tung oil; other vegetable nut and seed fats and oils, and combinations or mixtures of the above.

Edible fats and oil products—cooking oil and compounds; lard compounds; margarine; salad oils; shortenings, and other edible fat and oil products.

Commerce is given jurisdiction over the following fats and oils:—

Glycerin; paints; varnishes; lacquers; coated fabrics and floor coverings; soap printer's ink; fatty alcohols; salts; gums, and inedible products of fats and oils.

The memorandum states that the production of tall oil shall be under the jurisdiction of Commerce but the distribution shall be under Agriculture.

Naval Stores

Although it is provided that Commerce shall be responsible for the overall allocation of naval stores, it is recognized that Agriculture has, by reason of programs administered by it, a substantial interest in such allocation. Therefore, it is also provided that Commerce shall consult with Agriculture in formulating policy in connection with any contemplated action within this field to insure to the extent possible the avoidance of conflict with programs administered by Agriculture.

Agriculture will be responsible for the various functions relating to the production of gum naval stores, until the gum is processed and the resultant rosin is in the drums ready for shipment and the turpentine is in bulk tanks. Commerce will be responsible for the production, distribution and processing of all wood naval stores.

PAD Names Two

Louis C. Sonnen, vice-president in charge of purchasing for the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, was named director of the gas facilities division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense April 18. It was also announced that William S. Tarver, assistant general counsel of the Federal Power Commission, has been named assistant general counsel of PAD to work on matters involving gas.

Aluminum Ass'n Issues Booklet

The Aluminum Association has published in booklet form seven articles on how the metal saves manpower and effects other economies in modern handling equipment. Entitled "Aluminum in Materials Handling," the publication is available upon request on company letterhead to the association office at 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

Bread Staling Data Offered

A catalog of information on the role of starch in bread staling is now available from the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce. Called "PB 89296, The Role of Starch in Bread Staling," it sells for $3 per copy. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

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Phosphate Lands for Lease

The Department of Interior is offering 280 acres of public lands containing phosphate deposits for lease to the highest bidders. The land is located approximately five miles northwest of Melrose, Montana. Sale of the leases will be held in the office of the director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., at 1 p.m. EST, June 6. The minimum bonus bid is $5 an acre for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the mineral leasing act of 1920.

Chase Names Ludington

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has named F. H. Ludington, jr., assistant vice-president. Mr. Ludington, who previously served in a managerial capacity at the company's Philadelphia branch, will make his new headquarters in Chase executive offices in New York where he will assist the vice-president and treasurer in charge of manufacturing, production and engineering.

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